Drake pevorati novit quem terminus orbis,
Et quem bis mundi vidit vtĝa Polus;
Si tacebunt homines, facient te Sidera notum,
Sol nescit comitis non memor esse sui.

THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED BY Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

Being
His next Voyage to that to *Nombre de Dios*, formerly imprinted;

Carefully collected out of the Notes of Maſter FRANCIS FLETCHER, *Preacher in this imployment, and divers others his followers in the ſame.*

Offered now at laſt to publike view, both for the honour of the Actor, but eſpecially for the ſtirring up of Heroick ſpirits, to benefit their Country, and eternize their names *by like noble attempts.*

LONDON,
Printed by *E. P.* for *Nicholas Bourne*, and are to be ſold at his Shop at the South Entrance of the *Royall Exchange*. 1635.

TO THE TRVLY NOBLE, *ROBERT*, Earle of *Warwicke*.

Right Honourable,

Fame and envie are both needleſſe to the dead, becauſe unknowne; ſometime dangerous to the living, when too well knowne: reaſon enough that I rather chuſe to ſay nothing, than too little, in the praiſe of the deceaſed Author, or of your Lordſhip my deſired fautor. Columbus *did neatly checke his emulators, by rearing an egge without aſ-*

ſiſtance. Let the ſlighter of this Voyage apply. If your Lordſhip vouchſafe the acceptance, 'tis yours, if the Reader can picke out either uſe or content, 'tis his, and I am pleaſed. Example being the publike, and your Lordſhips favour the private aime, of

Your humble devoted,

FRANCIS DRAKE.

THE VOYAGE ABOVT THE WORLD, BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

EVER since Almighty God commanded *Adam* to subdue the earth, there have not wanted in all ages, some heroicall spirits, which in obedience to that high mandate, either from manifest reason alluring them, or by secret instinct inforcing them thereunto, have expended their wealth, imployed their times, and adventured their persons, to find out the true circuit thereof.

Of these, some have endeavoured to effect this their purpose, by conclusion and consequence, drawne from the proportion of the higher circles, to this nethermost Globe, being the centre of the rest. Others not contented with schoole points, and such demonstrations (for that a small errour in the beginning, groweth in the progresse to a great inconvenience) have added thereunto their owne History and experience. All of them in reason have deserved great commendation of their owne ages, and purchased a just renowne with all posterity. For if a Surveyer of some few Lordships, whereof the bounds and limits were before known, worthily deserve his reward, not onely for his travell, but for his skill also, in measuring the whole and every part thereof: how much more, above comparison, are their famous travells by all meanes possible to be eternized, who have bestowed their studies and endeavour, to survey and measure this Globe almost unmeasurable?

1577. Neither is here that difference to be objected, which in private poſſeſſions is of value: *Whoſe Land ſurvey you?* foraſmuch as the maine Ocean by right is the Lords alone, and by nature left free, for all men to deale withall, as very ſufficient for all mens uſe, and large enough for all mens induſtrie.

And therefore that valiant enterpriſe, accompanied with happy ſucceſſe, which that right rare and thrice worthy Captaine *Francis Drake* atchieved, in firſt turning up a furrow about the whole world, doth not onely over-match the ancient Argonautes, but alſo out-reacheth in many reſpects, that Noble Mariner *Magellanus*, and by farre ſurpaſſeth his crowned victory. But hereof let poſterity judge.

It ſhall, for the preſent, be deemed a ſufficient diſcharge of duty, to regiſter the true and whole Hiſtory of that his Voyage, with as great indifferency of affection as a Hiſtory doth require, and with the plaine evidence of truth, as it was left recorded by ſome of the chiefe, and divers other actors in that action.

The ſaid Captain *Francis Drake*, having in a former Voyage, in the yeeres 72. and 73. (the Deſcription whereof is already imparted to the view of the world) had a ſight, and onely a ſight of the South *Atlantik*, and thereupon either conceiving a new, or renewing a former deſire, of ſailing on the ſame, in an Engliſh bottome; hee ſo cheriſhed thenceforward, this his Noble deſire and reſolution in himſelfe, that notwithſtanding hee was hindered for ſome yeeres, partly by ſecret envie at home, and partly by publike ſervice for his Prince and Country abroad, (whereof *Ireland* under *Walter* Earle of *Eſſex* gives honourable teſtimonie) yet againſt the yeere 1577. by gratious commiſſion from his Soveraigne, and with the helpe of divers friends Adventurers, hee had fitted himſelfe with five Shippes.

1 *The Pellican*; Admirall; burthen 100. tonnes; Captaine generall, *Francis Drake*.

2 *The Elizabeth*; Vice Admirall; burthen 80. tonnes; Captaine, *John Winter*.

3 *The Marigold*; a Barke of 30. tonnes; Captaine, *John Thomas*.

4 *The Swanne*; a Fliboat of 50 tonnes; Captaine, *John Cheſter*.

5 *The Chriſtopher*; a Pinnace of 15. tonnes; Captaine, *Thomas Moone*.

Theſe Shippes he manned with 164. able and ſufficient men, and furniſhed them alſo with ſuch plentifull proviſion of all things neceſſary, as ſo long and dangerous a Voyage did ſeeme to require: and amongſt the reſt, with certaine Pinnaces ready framed, but carried aboard in pieces,

to

to be new ſet up in ſmoother water, when occaſion ſerved. Neither had he omitted, to make proviſion alſo for ornament and delight, carrying to this purpoſe with him, expert Muſitians, rich furniture (all the veſſels for his Table, yea many belonging even to the Cook-roome being of pure ſilver) and divers ſhewes of all ſorts of curious Workemanſhip, whereby the civilitie and magnificence of his native Country, might, amongſt all Nations whitherſoever he ſhould come, be the more admired. 1577.

Being thus appointed wee ſet ſaile out of the ſound of *Plimmouth*, about five of the clocke in the afternoone *November* 15. of the ſame yeere, and running all that night Southweſt, by the morning were come as farre as the Lyzard, where meeting the wind at Southweſt (quite contrarie to our intended courſe) we were forced, with our whole Fleet to put in to *Falmouth*. *Novem.* 15. *Novem.* 16.

The next day, towards evening, there aroſe a ſtorme, continuing all that night, and the day following (eſpecially betweene ten of the clocke in the forenoone, and five in the afternoone) with ſuch violence, that though it were in a very good harbour, yet two of our Ships (*viz.*) the Admirall (wherein our Generall himſelfe went) and the Marigold, were faine to cut their maine Maſts by board, and for the repairing of them, and many other dammages in the tempeſt ſuſtained (as ſoone as the weather would give leave) to beare backe to *Plimmouth* againe, where wee all arrived the 13. day after our firſt departure thence. *Nov.* 17. 18. *Novem.* 28.

Whence (having in few dayes ſupplyed all defects) with happier ſayles we once more put to Sea *December*. 13. 1577. *Decem.* 13. 1577.

As ſoone as we were out of ſight of Land, our Generall gave us occaſion to conjecture in part, whither he intended, both by the directing of his courſe, and appointing the *Rendevous* (if any ſhould be ſevered from the Fleet) to be the Iland *Mogadore*. And ſo ſailing with favourable winds, the firſt land that wee had ſight of, was *Cape Cantine* in *Barbarie*, *December* 25. *Chriſtmas* day in the morning. The ſhoare is faire white ſand, and the inland Country very high and mountainous, it lyeth in 32. deg. 30. min. North latitude, and ſo coaſting from hence Southward, about 18. leagues, we arrived the ſame day at *Mogadore*, the Iland before-named. *Decem.* 25.

This *Mogadore*, lies under the dominion of the King of *Feſſe* in 31. deg. 40. min. about a mile off from the ſhoare, by this meanes making a good harbour betweene the land and it. It is uninhabited, of about a league in circuit, not very high land, all over-growne with a kind of ſhrub breaſt high, not much unlike our Priver, very full of Doves, and therefore much frequented of Goſhaukes, and ſuch like birds of prey, beſides

beſides divers ſorts of ſea-fowle very plenty. At the South ſide of this
1577. Iland are three hollow Rockes, under which are great ſtore of very whol-
ſome, but very ugly fiſh to looke to. Lying here about a mile from the
maine, a boate was ſent to ſound the harbour, and finding it ſafe, and in
the very entrance on the North ſide about five or ſixe fathome water
(but at the ſouther ſide it is very dangerous) wee brought in our whole
Decemb. 27. Fleet *December* 27. and continued there till the laſt day of the ſame
month, imploying our leaſure, the meane while, in ſetting up a Pinnace,
one of the 4 brought from home in pieces with us. Our abode here was
ſoone perceived by the inhabitants of the Country, who comming to the
ſhoare, by ſignes and cryes made ſhew, that they deſired to be fetched
aboard, to whom our Generall ſent a Boat, into which two of the chief-
eſt of the Moores were preſently received, and one man of ours, in ex-
change, left a-land, as a pledge for their returne.

They that came aboard were right courteouſly entertained, with a
dainty Banquet, and ſuch gifts as they ſeemed to be moſt glad of, that
they might thereby underſtand, that this Fleet came in peace and friend-
ſhip, offering to traffique with them, for ſuch commodities as their coun-
try yeelded, to their owne content. This offer they ſeemed moſt gladly
to accept, and promiſed the next day, to reſort againe, with ſuch things
as they had to exchange for ours. It is a law amongſt them to drinke no
Wine, notwithſtanding by ſtealth it pleaſeth them well to have it abun-
dantly, as here was experience. At their returne aſhoare, they quietly
reſtored the pledge which they had ſtayed, and the next day, at the
houre appointed, returning againe, brought with them Camells, in ſhew
loaden with wares to bee exchanged for our commodities, and calling
for a Boat in haſte, had one ſent them, according to order, which our
Generall (being at this preſent abſent) had given before his departure to
the Iland.

Our Boat comming to the place of landing (which was amongſt the
Rockes) one of our men called *John Fry*, miſtruſting no danger, nor
fearing any harme pretended by them, and therefore intending to become
a pledge, according to the other uſed the day before, readily ſtept out of
the Boate and ranne a land, which opportunity (being that which the
Moores did looke for) they tooke the advantage of, and not onely they
which were in ſight, laid hands on him to carry him away with them,
but a number more, which lay ſecretly hidden, did forthwith breake
forth from behind the Rockes, whither they had conveyed themſelves
(as it ſeemeth the night before) forcing our men to leave the reſcuing of
him that was taken as captive, and with ſpeed to ſhift for themſelves.

The

The cauſe of this violence, was a deſire which the King of *Feſſe* had, to underſtand what this Fleet was, whether any fore-runner of the Kings of *Portugall* or no, and what newes of certainty the Fleet might give him. And therefore after that he was brought to the Kings preſence, and had reported that they were Engliſhmen, bound for the Straights, under the conduct of Generall *Drake*, hee was ſent backe againe with a preſent to his Captaine, and offer of great courteſie and friendſhip, if hee would uſe his Country. But in the meane time, the Generall being grieved with this ſhew of injury, and intending, if he might, to recover or redeeme his man, his Pinnace being ready, landed his company, and marched ſomewhat into the Country, without any reſiſtance made againſt him: neither would the *Moores*, by any meanes come nigh our men, to deale with them any way; wherefore having made proviſion of wood, as alſo viſited an old Fort, built ſometime by the King of *Portugall*, but now ruined by the King of *Feſſe*, wee departed *December* 31. towards *Cape Blanck*, in ſuch ſort, that when *Fry* returned, hee found to his great griefe, that the Fleet was gone: but yet, by the Kings favour, hee was ſent home into *England* not long after, in an Engliſh Merchants ſhip. 1577. *Decem.* 31.

Shortly after our putting forth of this harbour, wee were met with contrary windes and foule weather, which continued till the 4. of *Ianuary*: yet we ſtill held on our courſe, and the third day after, fell with *Cape de Guerre* in 30. deg. min. where we lighted on three Spaniſh fiſhermen, called *Caunters*, whom wee tooke with our new Pinnace, and carryed along with us, till wee came to *Rio-Del Oro*, juſt under the Tropicke of Cancer: where with our Pinnace alſo wee tooke a carvell. From hence, till the fifteenth day, wee ſailed on towards *Cape Barbas*, where the Marigold tooke a carvell more, and ſo onward to *Cape Blanck* till the next day at night. *Ian.* 7. *Ian.* 13. *Ian.* 15. *Ian.* 16.

This *Cape* lyeth in 20. deg. 30. min. ſhewing it ſelfe upright, like the corner of a wall, to them that come towards it from the North, having, betweene it and *Cape Barbas*, low, ſandy, and very white land all the way. Here wee obſerved the South *Guards*, called the *Croſiers* 9. deg. 30. min. above the Horizon. Within the *Cape*, wee tooke one Spaniſh ſhip more, riding at anchor (all her men being fled aſhoare in the boate ſave two) which with all the reſt we had formerly taken, wee carryed into the harbour, three leagues within the *Cape*.

Here our Generall determined, for certaine dayes to make his abode, both for that the place afforded plenty of freſh victualls, for the preſent refreſhing of our men, and for their future ſupply at Sea (by reaſon of the infinite ſtore of divers ſorts of good Fiſh, which are there eaſie to bee

taken, even within the harbour, the like whereof is hardly to be found
1577. againe, in any part of the world) as alſo, becauſe it ſerved very fitly, for the diſpatching of ſome other buſineſſes that wee had. During the time of our abode in this place, our Generall being aſhoare was viſited by certaine of the people of the Country, who brought down with them a woman a *Moore* (with her little babe hanging upon her dry dugge, having ſcarce life in her ſelfe, much leſſe milke to nouriſh her child) to be ſold as a horſe, or a cow and a Calfe by her ſide, in which ſort of Merchandiſe our Generall would not deale. But they had alſo Ambergreece, with certaine Gummes of ſome eſtimation, which they brought to exchange with our men for water (whereof they have great want) ſo that comming with their *Alforges* (they are leatherne bags holding liquor) to buy water, they cared not at what price they bought it, ſo they might have to quench their thirſt. A very heavie judgement of God upon that Coaſt! The circumſtances whereof conſidered, our Generall would receive nothing of them for water, but freely gave it them that came to him, yea and fed them alſo ordinarily with our victualls, in eating whereof, their manner was not onely uncivill, and unſightly to us, but even inhumane and loathſome in it ſelfe.

And having waſhed and trimd our ſhips, and diſcharged all our Spaniſh priſes, excepting one *Caunter* (for which we gave to the owner one of our own ſhips, *viz.* the Chriſtopher) and one Carvell formerly bound to Saint *Iago*, which we cauſed to accompany us hither, where ſhe alſo was diſcharged: after 6. dayes abode here, wee departed, directing our
Ian. 22. courſe for the Ilands of *Cape Verde*, where (if any where) we were of neceſſity to ſtore our Fleet with freſh water, for a long time, for that our Generall intended from thence, to runne a long courſe (even to the Coaſt of *Braſili*) without touch of Land. And now, having the winde conſtant at North Eaſt and Eaſt North Eaſt, which is uſuall about thoſe parts, becauſe it bloweth almoſt continually from the ſhoare. *Ianuary* the 27. we coaſted *Bonaviſta*, and the next day after, we came to an-
Ian. 28. chor under the Weſter part (towards Saint *Iago*) of the Iland *Maio*, it lyeth in 15. deg. min. high land, ſaving that the North-weſt part ſtretcheth out into the ſea, the ſpace of a league very low, and is inhabited by ſubjects to the King of *Portugal*.

Ian. 29. Here landing, in hope of trafficke with the Inhabitants for water, wee found a Towne, not farre from the waters ſide, of a great number of deſolate and ruinous houſes, with a poore naked Chappell or Oratorie, ſuch as ſmall coſt and charge might ſerve and ſuffice, being to ſmall purpoſe, and as it ſeemeth onely to make a ſhew, and that a falſe ſhew,

contrary

contrary to the nature of a ſcarcrow, which feareth Birds from comming nigh; this entiſeth ſuch as paſſe by to hale in, and looke for commodity, which is not at all to be found there; though in the inner parts of the Iland it be in great abundance. 1577.

For when wee found the Springs and Wells which had beene there (as appeared) ſtopped up againe, and no other water, to purpoſe, to be had to ſerve our need, we marched up to ſeeke ſome more convenient place to ſupply our want, or at leaſt to ſee whether the people would be dealt withall, to help us therein. In this travelling, we found the ſoile to be very fruitfull, having every where plenty of Figge Trees, with fruit upon moſt of them. But in the vallies and low ground, where little low Cottages were built, were pleaſant Vineyards planted, bearing then, ripe and moſt pleaſant Grapes. There were alſo tall Trees, without any branch till the top, which bare the Coco Nuts. There were alſo great ſtore of certaine lower Trees, with long and broad leaves, bearing the fruit which they call Plantanes, in cluſters together like Puddings, a moſt dainty and wholſome fruit. All of theſe Trees were even laden with fruit, ſome ready to be eaten, others comming forward, others over-ripe. Neither can this ſeeme ſtrange, though about the middeſt of Winter with us, for that the Sunne doth never withdraw himſelfe farther off from them, but that with his lively heate, he quickneth and ſtrengthneth the power of the ſoile and plant; neither ever have they any ſuch froſt and cold, as thereby to looſe their greene hew and appearance.

We found very good water in diverſe places, but ſo farre off from the roade, that wee could not with any reaſonable paines enjoy it. The people would by no meanes be induced to have any conference with us, but keeping in the moſt ſweet and fruitfull vallies among the hills, where their Townes and places of dwelling were, gave us leave without interruption to take our pleaſure in ſurveying the Iland, as they had ſome reaſon, not to endanger themſelves, where they ſaw they could reape nothing ſooner than dammage and ſhame, if they ſhould have offered violence to them which came in peace to doe them no wrong at all.

This Iland yeeldeth other great commodities, as wonderfull heards of Goats, infinite ſtore of wild Hens, and ſalt without labour (onely the gathering it together excepted) which continually in a marvellous quantity is increaſed upon the ſands by the flowing of the Sea, and the heat of the Sunne kerning the ſame. So that of the increaſe thereof they keepe a continuall trafficke with their Neighbours in the other adjacent Ilands. We ſet ſaile thence the 30. day. *Ian.* 30.

1577. *Ian.* 31. Being departed from *Maio*, the next day wee paſſed by the Iland of Saint *Iago*, ten leagues Weſt of *Maio* in the ſame latitude, inhabited by the Portugals and Moores together. The cauſe whereof is ſaid to have beene in the Portugals themſelves, who (continuing long time Lords within themſelves, in the ſaid Iland) uſed that extreme and unreaſonable cruelty over their ſlaves, that (their bondage being intolerable) they were forced to ſeeke ſome meanes to helpe themſelves, and to lighten that ſo heavie a burden; and therupon choſe to flie into the moſt mountainy parts of the Iland: and at laſt by continuall eſcapes, increaſing to a great number, and growing to a ſet ſtrength, doe now live, with that terrour to their oppreſſors, that they now endure no leſſe bondage in mind than the *Forcatos* did before in body: beſides the dammage that they daily ſuffer at their hands in their goods and cattell, together with the abridging of their liberties in the uſe of divers parts of the fruitfull ſoile of the ſaid Iland; which is very large, marvellous fruitfull (a refuge for all ſuch Ships as are bound towards *Braſill*, *Ginny*, the *Eaſt Indies*, *Binny*, *Calecut*, &c.) and a place of rare force, if it were not for the cauſe aforerecited, which hath much abated the pride, and cooled the courage of that people, who (under pretence of trafficke and friendſhip) at firſt making an entrance ceaſed not, practiſing upon the poore Ilanders (the ancient remainder of the firſt planters thereof, as it may ſeeme from the coaſt of *Guinea*) untill they had excluded them from all government and liberty, yea almoſt life.

On the South-weſt of this Iland, we tooke a Portugall laden the beſt part with Wine, and much good cloth, both linnen and woollen, beſides other neceſſaries, bound for *Braſill*, with many Gentlemen and Merchants in her.

As wee paſſed by with our Fleet, in ſight of three of their Townes, they ſeemed very joyfull that wee touched not with their coaſt; and ſeeing us depart peaceably, in honour of our Fleet and Generall, or rather to ſignifie that they were provided for an aſſault, ſhot off two great pieces into the Sea, which were anſwered by one given them againe from us.

South-weſt from Saint *Iago* in 14. deg. 30. min. about 12. leagues diſtant, yet, by reaſon of the height ſeeming not above three leagues, lyeth another Iland, called of the Portugals *Fogo*, (*viz.*) the burning Iland, or firy fornace, in which riſeth a ſteepe upright hill, by conjecture at leaſt ſixe leagues, or eighteene Engliſh miles from the upper part of the water: within the bowels whereof, is a conſuming fire, maintained by ſulphury matter, ſeeming to be of a marvelous depth, and alſo very wide,

wide. The fire ſheweth it ſelfe but foure times in an houre, at which times it breaketh out with ſuch violence and force, and in ſuch maine abundance, that beſides that it giveth light like the Moone a great way off, it ſeemeth, that it would not ſtay till it touch the Heavens themſelves. Herein are ingendred great ſtore of pumice ſtones, which being in the vehement heat of the fire carried up without the mouth of that firy body, fall downe, with other groſſe and ſlimie matter upon the hill, to the continuall increaſing of the ſame. And many times theſe ſtones falling down into the Sea are taken up and uſed, as wee our ſelves had experience by ſight of them ſwimming on the water. The reſt of the Iland is fruitfull notwithſtanding, and is inhabited by Portugals, who live very commodiouſly therein, as in the other Ilands thereabout. 1577.

Vpon the South ſide, about two leagues off this Iland of burning, lyeth a moſt ſweet and pleaſant Iland, the Trees thereof are alwayes greene and faire to looke on, the ſoile almoſt full ſet with Trees, in reſpect whereof it is named the Brave Iland, being a ſtorehouſe of many fruites and commodities, as Figges alwayes ripe, Cocos, Plantons, Orenges, Limons, Cotton, &c. from the Bankes into the Sea doe runne in many places the ſilver ſtreames of ſweet and wholſome water, which with Boats or Pinnaces may eaſily bee taken in. But there is no convenient place or road for ſhips, neither any anchoring at all. For after long tryall, and often caſting of leades, there could no ground be had at any hand, neither was it ever knowne (as is reported) that any line would fetch ground in any place about that Iland. So that the top of *Fogo* burneth not ſo high in the aire, but the root of *Brava* (ſo is the Iland called) is buried and quenched as low in the Seas.

The onely Inhabitant of this Iland is an Heremite, as we ſuppoſe, for wee found no other houſes but one, built as it ſeemd for ſuch a purpoſe; and he was ſo delighted in his ſolitary living, that he would by no meanes abide our comming, but fled, leaving behind him the relicks of his falſe worſhip; to wit, a croſſe with a crucifix, an altar with his ſuperaltar, and certaine other idols of wood of rude workmanſhip.

Here we diſmiſſed the Portugals taken neere Saint *Iago*, and gave to them in exchange of their old ſhip, our new Pinnace built at *Mogadore*, with wine, bread, and fiſh, for their proviſion, and ſo ſent them away, *Febr.* 1. *Febr.* 1.

Having thus viſited, as is declared, the Ilands of *Cape Verde*, and provided freſh water as we could, the 2. of *Febr.* we departed thence, directing our courſe towards the Straights, ſo to paſſe into the South ſea; in which courſe we ſailed 63. dayes without ſight of Land (paſſing the *Febr.* 2.

1577. Line Equinoctiall the 17. day of the ſame moneth) till we fell with the coaſt of *Braſill*, the 5. of *April* following.

Febr. 17. During which long paſſage on the vaſt Gulph, where nothing but ſea
Apr. 5. beneath us and aire above us was to be ſeene, as our eyes did behold the wonderfull workes of God in his creatures, which he hath made innumerable both ſmall and great Beaſts, in the great and wide ſeas: ſo did our mouthes taſte, and our natures feed on the goodneſſe thereof in ſuch fulneſſe at all times, and in every place, as if he had commanded and enjoyned the moſt profitable and glorious workes of his hands to waite upon us, not alone for the reliefe of our neceſſities, but alſo to give us delight in the contemplation of his excellencie, in beholding the variety and order of his providence, with a particular taſte of his fatherly care over us all the while.

The truth is, wee often met with adverſe windes, unwelcome ſtormes, and to us (at that time) leſſe welcome calmes, and being as it were in the boſome of the burning Zone, we felt the effects of ſultring heat, not without the affrights of flaſhing Lightnings, and terrifyings of often claps of Thunder; yet ſtill with the admixture of many comforts. For this wee could not but take notice of, that whereas we were but badly furniſhed (our caſe conſidered) of freſh water (having never at all watred (to any purpoſe, or that we could ſay we were much the better for it) from our firſt ſetting forth out of *England* till this time, nor meeting with any place where we might conveniently water, till our comming to the River of *Plate*, long after) continually, after once we were come within foure degrees of the Line on this ſide, *viz.* after *Febr.* 10. and till we were paſt the Line as many degrees towards the South, *viz.* till *Febr.* 27. there was no one day went over us, but we received ſome raine, whereby our want of water was much ſupplyed.

This alſo was obſervable, that of our whole Fleet, being now 6. in number, notwithſtanding the uncouthneſſe of the way, and what ever other difficulties, by weather or otherwiſe we met withall, not any one, in all this ſpace, loſt company of the reſt; except onely our *Portugall* prize for one day, who *March* 28. was ſevered from us, but the day following *March* 29. ſhe found us againe, to both her own, and our no little comfort: ſhe had in her 28. of our men, and the beſt part of all our proviſion for drinke; her ſhort abſence cauſed much doubting and ſorrow in the whole company, neither could ſhe then have been finally loſt, without the overthrow of the whole Voyage.

Among the many ſtrange creatures which wee ſaw, wee tooke heedfull notice of one, as ſtrange as any; to wit, the flying Fiſh, a fiſh of the

the bigneſſe and proportion, of a reaſonable or middle ſort of Pilchards: hee hath finnes, of the length of his whole body, from the bulke to the top of the tayle, bearing the forme, and ſupplying the like uſe to him, that wings doe to other creatures. By the helpe of theſe finnes, when hee is chaſed of the *Bonito*, or great Mackrell (whom the *Aurata* or Dolphin likewiſe purſueth) and hath not ſtrength to eſcape by ſwimming any longer, hee liſteth up himſelfe above the water, and flyeth a pretty height, ſometimes lighting into Boats or Barkes as they ſaile along: The quills of their wings are ſo proportionable, and finely ſet together, with a moſt thinne and dainty filme, that they might ſeeme to ſerve, for a much longer & higher flight, but the drineſſe of them is ſuch, after ſome 10. or 12. ſtrokes, that hee muſt needs into the water againe to moiſten them, which elſe would grow ſtiffe and unfit for motion. The increaſe of this little and wonderfull creature is in a manner infinite, the fry whereof lyeth upon the upper part of the waters, in the heate of the Sunne, as duſt upon the face of the earth, which being in bigneſſe of a wheat-ſtraw, and in length an inch more or leſſe, doe continually exerciſe themſelves in both their faculties of nature: wherein, if the Lord had not made them expert indeed, their generation could not have continued, being ſo defired a prey to ſo many, which greedily hunt after them, forcing them to eſcape in the ayre by flight, when they cannot in the waters live in ſafety. Neither are they alwayes free, or without danger, in their flying; but as they eſcape one evill, by refuſing the waters, ſo they ſometimes fall into as great miſchiefe, by mounting up into the ayre, and that, by meanes of a great and ravening fowle, named of ſome a *Don* or *Spurkite*, who feeding chiefly, on ſuch fiſh as he can come by at advantage, in their ſwimming in the brim of the waters, or leaping above the ſame, preſently ſeizeth upon them with great violence, making great havocke eſpecially amongſt theſe flying fiſhes, though with ſmall profit to himſelfe. 1577.

There is another ſort of fiſh, which likewiſe flieth in the ayre, named a *Cuttill*: its the ſame, whoſe bones the Goldſmiths commonly uſe, or at leaſt not unlike that ſort, a multitude of which, have at one time, in their flight fallen into our ſhips, amongſt our men.

Paſſing thus, in beholding the moſt excellent workes of the eternall God in the Seas, as if we had beene in a Garden of pleaſure. *April* 5. we fell with the coaſt of *Braſill*, in 31. deg. 30. min. towards the Pole Antarticke, where the land is low, neere the Sea, but much higher within the countrey; having in depth not above 12. fathome, three leagues off from the ſhoare: and being deſcried by the inhabitants, wee ſaw great and huge fires, made by them in ſundry places. Which order of making fires, *Apr.* 5.

though

1577. though it be univerſall, as well among Chriſtians as Heathens, yet is it not likely that many doe uſe it to that end, which the Braſilians doe: to wit, for a ſacrifice to Devils, whereat they intermixe many and divers ceremonies of conjurations, caſting up of great heapes of ſand, to this end, that if any ſhips, ſhall goe about to ſtay upon their coaſts, their miniſtring ſpirits may make wracke of them, whereof the Portugals by the *Portugals* by the loſſe of divers of their ſhippes, have had often experience.

In the reports of *Magellanes* Voyage, it is ſaid, that this people pray to no manner of thing, but live onely according to the inſtinct of Nature, which if it were true, there ſhould ſeeme to be a wonderfull alteration in them, ſince that time, being fallen from a ſimple and naturall creature, to make Gods of Devils; But I am of the minde, that it was with them then, as now it is, onely they lacked then the like occaſion, to put it in practiſe, which now they have; for then, they lived as a free people among themſelves, but now, are in moſt miſerable bondage and ſlavery, both in body, goods, wife, and children, and life it ſelfe, to the Portugals, whoſe hard and moſt cruell dealings againſt them, forceth them to flye into the more unfruitfull parts of their owne land, rather there to ſtarve, or at leaſt, live miſerably with liberty, than to abide ſuch intolerable bondage, as they lay upon them, uſing the aforeſaid practiſes with Devils, both for a revenge againſt their Oppreſſors, and alſo for a defence, that they have no further entrance into the Country. And ſuppoſing indeed, that no other had uſed travell by Sea in ſhippes, but their enemies onely, they therefore uſed the ſame at our comming: notwithſtanding, our God made their devilliſh intent of none effect; For albeit there lacked not (within the ſpace of our falling with this Coaſt) forcible ſtormes and tempeſts, yet did wee ſuſtaine no dammage, but onely the ſeparating of our ſhippes, out of ſight for a few dayes. Here our Generall would have gone aſhoare, but wee could finde no harbour in many leagues. And therefore coaſting along the Land, towards the South,

Apr. 7. *April* 7. wee had a violent ſtorme, for the ſpace of three houres, with thunder, lightning, and raine in great abundance, accompanied with a vehement South wind, directly againſt us, which cauſed a ſeparation of the *Chriſtopher* (*viz.* the Caunter which we tooke at *Cape Blanck*, in exchange for the *Chriſtopher*, whoſe name ſhe henceforward bore) from the reſt of the Fleet.

After this, wee kept on our courſe, ſometime to the ſea-ward, ſometimes toward the ſhoare, but alwayes ſouthward, as neere as wee could:

Apr. 14. till *April* 14. in the morning, at which time wee paſſed by *Cape Saint Mary*

Among other cares which our Generall took in this action, next the main care of effecting the Voyage it ſelfe, theſe were the principall and chiefly ſubordinate: to keepe our whole Fleet (as neere as poſſible we could) together; to get freſh water which is of continuall uſe; and to refreſh our men wearied with long toyles at Sea, as oft as we ſhould finde any opportunity of effecting the ſame. And for theſe cauſes it was determined, and publike notice thereof given at our departure from the Ilands of *Cape Verde*; that the next Randevous both for the recollecting of our Navie (if it ſhould be diſperſed) as alſo for watering, and the like, ſhould be the River of *Plate*: whither we were all to repaire with all the convenient ſpeed that could be made, and to ſtay one for another, if it ſhould happen that wee could not arrive there all together; and the effect wee found anſwerable to our expectations, for here our ſevered ſhip (as hath beene declared) found us againe, and here wee found thoſe other helpes alſo ſo much deſired. The Country hereabout is of a temperate and moſt ſweet aire, very faire and pleaſant to behold, and beſides the exceeding fruitfulneſſe of the ſoile, it is ſtored with plenty of large and mighty Deere. 1578.

Notwithſtanding that in this firſt Bay we found ſweet and wholſome water even at pleaſure; yet the ſame day after the arrivall of the Caunter, we removed ſome twelve leagues farther up into another; where wee found a long Rocke, or rather Iland of Rockes, not farre from the main; making a commodious harbour, eſpecially againſt a Southerly wind; under them wee anchored, and rode till the 20. day at night; in which meane ſpace we killed divers Seales, or Sea-wolves (as the Spaniard cals them) which reſorted to theſe Rockes in great abundance. They are good meat, and were an acceptable food to us for the preſent, and a good ſupply of our proviſion for the future. *Apr.* 16.

Hence *April* 20. we weighed againe and ſayled yet further up into the River, euen till wee found but three fadome depth, and that wee rode with our ſhips in freſh water; but wee ſtaid not there, nor in any other place of the River, becauſe that the winds being ſtrong, the ſhoales many, and no ſafe harbour found, we could not without our great danger ſo have done. Haling therefore to ſea-ward againe, the 27. of the ſame moneth (after that wee had ſpent a juſt fortnight in that River, to the great comfort of the whole Fleet) wee paſſed by the South ſide thereof into the maine. The Land here lyeth South, South-weſt, and North N. E. with ſhole water, ſome 3. or 4. leagues off into the Sea: it is about 36. deg. 20. min. and ſomewhat better South latitude. *Apr.* 20. *Apr.* 27.

At our firſt comming forth to Sea againe, to wit, the ſame night our *Apr.* 27.

Flyeboat the Swanne loſt company of us: whereupon, though our Ge-
1578. nerall doubted nothing of her happy comming forward againe to the reſt of the Fleet; yet becauſe it was grievous to have ſuch often loſſes, and that it was his duty as much as in him lay, to prevent all inconveniences beſides, that might grow; he determined to diminiſh the number of his ſhips, thereby to draw his men into leſſe roome; that both the fewer ſhips might the better keepe company, and that they might alſo be the better appointed with new and freſh ſupplyes of proviſion and men, one to eaſe the burden of another: eſpecially, for that he ſaw the coaſt (it drawing now toward Winter here) to be ſubject to many and grievous ſtormes: And therefore he continued on his courſe, to finde out a convenient harbour for that uſe; ſearching all that coaſt from 36. to 47. degrees (as diligently as contrary windes and ſundry ſtormes would permit) and yet found none for the purpoſe. And in the meane
May 8. time (*viz.*) *May* 8. by another ſtorme the Caunter alſo was once more ſevered from us.

May 12. *May* 12. wee had ſight of land, in 47. deg. where wee were forced to come to anchor in ſuch roade as we could finde for the time. Nevertheleſſe our Generall named the place *Cape Hope*, by reaſon of a Bay diſcovered within the head-land, which ſeemed to promiſe a good and commodious harbour. But by reaſon of many Rockes lying off from the place, wee durſt not adventure with our ſhips into it without good and perfect diſcovery before-hand made.

Our Generall, eſpecially in matters of moment, was never wont to relye on other mens care, how truſty or skilfull ſoever they might ſeem to be; but alwayes contemning danger and refuſing no toyle, he was wont himſelfe to bee one whoſoever was a ſecond, at every turne, where courage, skill, or induſtry was to be imployed; neither would he at this time intruſt the diſcouery of theſe dangers to anothers paines, but rather to his owne experience in ſearching out and ſounding of them. A Boat being therefore hoyſed forth, himſelfe with ſome others the next morning,
May 13. *May* 13. rowed into the Bay; and being now very nigh the ſhoare, one of the men of the Country ſhewed himſelfe unto him ſeeming very pleaſant, ſinging and dancing, after the noiſe of a Rattle, which he ſhook in his hand, expecting earneſtly his landing.

But there was ſuddenly ſo great an alteration in the weather, into a thicke and miſty fogge; together with an extreame ſtorme and tempeſt, that our Generall, being now three leagues from his Shippe, thought it better to returne, than either to land, or make any other ſtay: and yet the fogge thickened ſo mightily, that the ſight of the ſhippes

was

was bereft them, and if Captaine *Thomas* (upon the abundance of his love and ſervice to his Generall) had not adventured, with his ſhip to enter that Bay, in this perplexity, where good adviſe would not ſuffer our ſhippes to beare in, while the windes were more tolerable, and the ayre cleerer, wee had ſuſtained ſome great loſſe, or our Generall had beene further endangered, who was now quickly received aboord his ſhippe; out of which, being with the Bay, they let fall an anchor, and rode there (God bee praiſed) in ſafety: but our other ſhippes, riding without, were ſo oppreſſed with the extremity of the ſtorme, that they were forced to runne off to Sea for their owne ſafeguard, being in good hope onely of the good ſucceſſe of that ſhippe, which was gone in to relieve our Generall; before this ſtorme aroſe, our Caunter, formerly loſt, was come in the ſame day unto us into the roade, but was put to Sea againe, the ſame evening, with the reſt of the Fleet. 1578.

The next day *May* 14. the weather being faire, and the windes moderate, but the Fleet out of ſight, our Generall determined to goe aſhoare, to this end, that he might, by making of fires, give ſignes to the diſperſed ſhips, to come together againe into that roade: whereby at laſt, they were all aſſembled, excepting the Swanne, loſt long time before, and excepting our Portugall Priſe, called the Mary; which waighing in this laſt ſtorme, the night before, had now loſt company, and was not found againe in a long time after. *May* 14.

Inthis place (the people being removed up into the Country, belike for feare of our comming) wee found neere unto the Rockes, in houſes made for that purpoſe, as alſo in divers other places, great ſtore of Oſtriches, at leaſt to the number of 50. with much other fowle; ſome dried and ſome in drying for their proviſion, as it ſeemed, to carry with them to the place of their dwellings. The Oſtriches thighes were in bigneſſe equall to reaſonable legs of Mutton, they cannot flye at all; but they runne ſo ſwiftly, and take ſo long ſtrides, that it is not poſſible for a man in running by any meanes to take them, neither yet to come ſo nigh them, as to have any ſhot at them either with bow or piece: wherof our men had often proofe on other parts of that coaſt, for all the Country is full of them; we found there the tooles or inſtruments which the people uſe in taking them.

Among other meanes they uſe in betraying theſe Oſtriches, they have a great and large plume of feathers, orderly compact together upon the end of a ſtaffe; in the fore part bearing the likeneſſe of the head, necke, and bulk of an Oſtrich; and in the hinder part, ſpreading it ſelfe out

very large, ſufficient (being holden before him) to hide the moſt part of
1578. the body of a man: With this it ſeemeth they ſtaulke, driving them into ſome ſtraite or necke of land cloſe to the Sea ſide; where ſpreading long and ſtrong Nets, with their Dogges which they have in readineſſe at all times, they overthrow them, and make a common quarry. The Country is very pleaſant, and ſeemeth to be a fruitfull ſoyle.

Being afterwards driven to fall with this place againe, wee had great acquaintance and familiarity with the people, who rejoyced greatly in our comming, and in our friendſhip, in that wee had done them no harme. But becauſe this place was no fit or convenient harbour for us, to doe our neceſſary buſineſſe; neither yet to make proviſion, of ſuch things as we wanted, as water, wood, and ſuch like, we departed thence
May 15. the 15. of *May*.

At our departure hence, we held our courſe South and by Weſt, and made about 9. leagues in 24. houres; bearing very little ſayle, that our Fleet might the eaſier get up with us, which by reaſon of the contrary winds, were caſt a ſterne of us.

In 47. deg. 30. min. we found a Bay, which was faire, ſafe, and beneficiall to us, very neceſſary for our uſe; into which we haled, and an-
May 17. chored *May* 17. and the next day *May* 18. wee came further into the
May 18. ſame Bay, where wee caſt anchor, and made our abode full fifteene dayes.

The very firſt day of our arrivall here, our Generall having ſet things in ſome order for the diſpatch of our neceſſary buſineſſe, being moſt carefull for his two ſhips which were wanting, ſent forth to the Southward, Captaine *Winter* in the Elizabeth Vice-Admirall, himſelfe in the Admirall, going forth Northward, into the ſea, to ſee, if happily they might meet with either of them: at which time, by the good providence of God, hee himſelfe met with the Swanne, formerly loſt at our departure from the River of *Plate*, and brought her into the ſame harbour, the ſame day: where being afterward unloaden, and diſcharged of her fraight, ſhe was caſt off, and her iron worke, and other neceſſaries being ſaved, for the better proviſion of the reſt; of the remainder was made fire wood, and other implements which we wanted. But all this while, of the other ſhip which we loſt ſo lately, in our extremity, we could have no newes.

While we were thus imployed, after certaine dayes of our ſtay in this place, being on ſhoare, in an Iland, nigh unto the maine, where at low water was free paſſage on foot, from the one to the other: the people of the Country did ſhew themſelves unto us, with leaping, dancing, and holding

holding up their hands, and making outcryes after their manner: but being then high water, we could not goe over to them on foot. Wherefore the Generall caused immediately a Boat to be in readinesse, and sent unto them such things as hee thought would delight them; as Knives, Bells, Bugles, &c. whereupon they being assembled together upon a hill, halfe an English mile from the waters side, sent downe two of their companie, running one after the other with a great grace, traversing their ground as it seemed after the manner of their warres, by degrees descending towards the waters side very swiftly. Notwithstanding drawing nigh unto it, they made a stay, refusing to come neere our men: which our men perceiving, sent such things as they had tyed with a string upon a rod, and stucke the same up a reasonable distance from them, where they might see it. And assoone as our men were departed from the place, they came and tooke those things, leaving instead of them, as in recompence, such feathers as they use to weare about their heads, with a bone made in manner of a tooth-pick, carved round about the top, and in length about sixe inches, being very smoothly burnished. Whereupon our Generall, with divers of his Gentlemen and company, at low water went over to them to the maine. 1578.

Against his comming they remained still upon the hill, and set themselves in a ranke, one by one; appointing one of their company to runne before them from the one end of the ranke to the other, and so backe againe, continually East and West, with holding up his hands over his head, and yeelding forward his body in his running toward the rising and setting of the Sunne: and at every second or third turne at the most, erected his body against the midst of the ranke of the people, lifting himselfe vaulting-wise from the ground towards the Moone, being then over our heads: signifying thereby, as wee conceived, that they called the Sunne and Moone (whom they serve for Gods) to witnesse, that they meant nothing towards us but peace. But when they perceived that we ascended the hill apace, and drew nigh unto them, they seemed very fearefull of our comming.

Wherefore our Generall not willing, to give them any way any occasion to mistake, or be discomfited retyred his company; whereby they were so allured, and did so therein confirme themselves of us, that wee were no enemies, neither meant them any harme, that without all feare divers came downe with great speed after us, presently entring into traffick with our men. Notwithstanding they would receive nothing at our hands but the same must be first cast upon the ground, using this word, *Zussus*, for exchange, *Tbyes* to cast upon the ground. And if they

1578. miſliked any thing, they cryed *Coréh, Coréh*, ſpeaking the ſame with ratling in the throat. The wares we received from them were Arrowes of Reeds, feathers, and ſuch bones as are before deſcribed.

This people goe naked, except a skin of furre which they caſt about their ſhoulders, when they ſit or lye in the cold: but having any thing to doe, as going or any other labour, they uſe it as a girdle about their loynes. They weare their haire very long, but leſt it might trouble them in their travell, they knit it up with a roll of Oſtrich feathers, uſing the ſame rolls and haire together for a quiver for their Arrowes, and for a ſtore-houſe, in which they carry the moſt things which they carry about them. Some of them within theſe rolls ſticke on either ſide of their heads (for a ſigne of honour in their perſons) a large and plaine feather ſhewing like hornes afarre off: So that ſuch a head upon a naked body (if Devils doe appeare with hornes) might very nigh reſemble Devils.

Their whole bravery and ſetting out themſelves ſtandeth in painting their bodies with divers colours, and ſuch workes as they can deviſe. Some waſh their faces with ſulphure, or ſome ſuch like ſubſtance: ſome paint their whole bodies blacke, leaving onely their neckes behind and before white, much like our Damoſels that weare their ſquares, their neckes and breaſts naked. Some paint one ſhoulder blacke, another white; and their ſides and legs interchangeably, with the ſame coulours, one ſtill contrary to the other: the blacke part hath ſet upon it white Moones, and the white part blacke Sunnes, being the markes and characters of their gods, as is before noted.

They have ſome commodity by painting of their bodies, for the which cauſe they uſe it ſo generally: and that I gather to be the defence it yeeldeth againſt the piercing and nipping cold. For the colours being cloſe laid on upon their skin, or rather in their fleſh, as by continuall renewing of theſe juyces which are laid on, ſoake into the inner part thereof, doe fill up the pores ſo cloſe that no ayre or cold can enter, or make them once to ſhrinke.

They have cleane, comely, and ſtrong bodies: they are ſwift of foot, and ſeeme very active. Neither is any thing more lamentable (in my judgement) than that ſo goodly a people, and ſo lively creatures of God, ſhould bee ignorant of the true and living God. And ſo much the more is this to bee lamented, by how much they are more tractable and eaſie to bee brought to the ſheepfold of *Chriſt*: having in truth a land ſufficient to recompence any Chriſtian Prince in the world, for the whole travell and labour, coſt and charges beſtowed in that behalfe: with a

wonder-

wonderfull enlarging of a Kingdome, beſides the glory of God by encreaſing of the Church of Chriſt. 1578.

It is wonderfull to heare, being never knowne to Chriſtians before this time, how familiar they became in ſhort ſpace with us; thinkeing themſelves to be joyned with ſuch a people, as they ought rather to ſerve, than offer any wrong or injury unto. Preſuming that they might be bold with our Generall as with a Father, and with us as with Brethren and their neereſt friends; neither ſeemed their love leſſe towards us. One of the chiefeſt among them having on a time received a cap off our Generalls head, which he did daily weare, removing himſelfe but a little from us, with an Arrow pierced his legge deepely, cauſing the blood to ſtreame out upon the ground: ſignifying thereby, how unfeignedly hee loved him, and giving therein a covenant of peace: The number of men which here did frequent our company, were about fifty perſons. Within in the Southermoſt part of this Bay, there is a River of freſh water, with a great many profitable Ilands; of which, ſome have alwayes ſuch ſtore of Seales or Sea-wolves as were able to maintaine a huge Army of men. Other Ilands being many and great, are ſo repleniſhed with birds & fowle, as if there were no other victuals, a wonderfull multitude of people might be nouriſhed by the increaſe of them for many poſterities. Of theſe we killed ſome with ſhot, and ſome with ſtaves, and tooke ſome with our hands, from mens heads and ſhoulders upon which they lighted. We could not perceive that the people of the Country had any ſort of Boat or Canow, to come to theſe Ilands. Their owne proviſion which they eate, for ought we could perceive, was commonly raw. For wee ſhould ſometimes find the remnants of Seales all bloody which they had gnawne with their teeth like dogges: They goe all of them armed, with a ſhort Bow of about an ell in length in their hands, with Arrowes of Reeds, and headed with a flint ſtone, very cunningly cut and faſtned.

This Bay by reaſon of the plenty of Seales therin found (inſomuch that we killed two hundred in the ſpace of one houre) we called *Seale Bay*. And having now made ſufficient proviſion of victuals and other neceſſaries, as alſo happily finiſhed all our buſineſſes, *June* 3. we ſet ſayle from thence; and coaſting along towards the Pole Antarticke *June* 12. we fell with a little Bay, in which wee anchored for the ſpace of two dayes ſpent in the diſcharging of our Caunter, the Chriſtopher, which we here layed up. *June* 3. *June* 12.

The 14. day we weighed againe, and kept on our courſe Southward till the 17. and then caſt anchor in another Bay in 50. deg. 20. min. lacking but *June* 14. *June* 17.

1578. but little more than one degree, of the mouth of the Straights, through which lay our ſo much deſired paſſage into the South ſea.

Here our Generall on good adviſe determined to alter his courſe, and turne his ſterne to the Northward againe, if happily God would grant we might finde our ſhip and friends whom we loſt in the great ſtorme, as is beforeſaid. Foraſmuch as (if we ſhould enter the Straight without them in our company) it muſt needs goe hard with them; and we alſo in the meane time as well by their abſence, as by the uncertainty of their ſtate, muſt needs receive no ſmall diſcomfort.

Iune 18. And therefore *Iune* 18. in the morning putting to Sea againe, with hearty and often prayers wee joyned watchfull induſtry to ſerve Gods good providence: and held on our purpoſe to run backe toward the Line into the ſame height, in which they were firſt diſſevered from us.

Iune 19. The 19. day of *Iune* toward night, have ſayled within a few leagues of Port Saint *Julian*, we had our ſhip in ſight: for which we gave God thankes with moſt joyfull mindes. And foraſmuch as the ſhip was farre out of order, and very leake, by reaſon of extremity of weather which ſhe had endured, aſwell before her looſing company as in her abſence: our Generall thought good to beare into Port Saint *Julian* with his Fleet, becauſe it was ſo nigh at hand, and ſo convenient a place: intending there to refreſh his wearied men, and cheriſh them which had in their abſence taſted ſuch bitternеſſe of diſcomfort, beſides the want of

Iune 20. many things which they ſuſtained.

Thus the next day the 20. of *Iune* we entred Port Saint *Julian*: which ſtandeth in 49. deg. 30. min. and hath on the South ſide of the harbour piked Rockes like Towers, and within the harbour many Ilands, which you may ride hard aboard of, but in going in you muſt borrow of the North ſhoare.

Being now come to anchor, and all things fitted and made ſafe aboard, our Generall with certaine of his company, (viz. *Thomas Drake* his Brother, *John Thomas*, *Robert Winter*, *Oliver* the Maſter Gunner, *Iune* 22. *John Brewer*, and *Thomas Hood*) *Iune* 22. rowed further in with a Boat to finde out ſome convenient place which might yeeld us freſh water, during the time of our abode there, and furniſh us with ſupply for proviſion, to take to ſea with us at our departure. Which worke as it was of great neceſſity, and therefore carefully to be performed; ſo did not hee thinke himſelfe diſcharged of his duty, if hee himſelfe beſtowed not the firſt travell therein, as his uſe was at all times in all other things, belonging to the relieving of our wants, and the maintenance of our good eſtate, by the ſupply of what was needfull. Preſently upon his landing

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hee was visited by two of the Inhabitants of the place, whom *Magellane* named *Patagons*, or rather *Pentagours* from their huge stature, and strength proportionable: These as they seemed greatly to rejoyce at his arrivall, so did they shew themselves very familiar, receiving at our Generalls hands whatsoever he gave them, and taking great pleasure in seeing Master *Oliver* the Master Gunner of the Admirall, to shoot an English Arrow: trying with him to shoot at length, but came nothing neere him. 1578.

Not long after, came one more of the same laste, but of a sowrer sort, for he, misliking of the familiarity which his fellowes had used, seemed very angry with them, and strove earnestly to withdraw them, and to turne them to become our enemies; which our Generall with his men not suspecting in them, used them as before: and one Master *Robert Winter*, thinking of pleasure to shoot an Arrow at length, as Master *Oliver* had done before, that he which came last also might have a sight thereof, the string of his Bow brake; which, as before it was a terrour unto them, so now broken, it gave them great encouragement, and boldnesse, and as they thought, great advantage in their trecherous intent and purpose; not imagining that our Callivers, Swords, and Targets, were any munition or weapons of warre.

In which perswasion (as the Generall with his company were, quietly without any suspition of evill, going downe towards his Boat) they suddenly being prepared, and gotten by stealth behind them, shot their Arrowes; and chiefly at him which had the Bow, not suffering him to string the same againe, which he was about to have done, as well as hee could: but being wounded in the shoulder at the first shot, and turning about, was sped with an Arrow, which pierced his lunges, yet hee fell not. But the Master Gunner, being ready to shoot off his Calliver, which tooke not fire in levelling thereof, was presently slaine out-right. In this extremity, if our Generall had not beene both expert in such affaires, able to judge, and give present direction in the danger thereof, and had not valiantly thrust himselfe into the dance, against these Monsters, there had no one of our men, that there were landed, escaped with life. Hee therefore, giving order that no man should keepe any certaine ground, but shift from place to place, encroaching still upon the enemie, using their Targets, and other weapons for the defence of their bodies, and that they should breake so many Arrowes, as by any meanes they could come by, being shot at them; wherein he himselfe was very diligent, and carefull also in calling on them, knowing that their Arrowes being once spent they should have these enemies at their devotion and pleasure,

1578. to kill or ſave, and this order being accordingly taken, himſelfe I ſay with a good courage and truſt in the true and living God, taking and ſhooting off the ſame Peece, which the Gunner could not make to take fire, diſpatched the firſt beginner of the quarrell, the ſame man which ſlew our Maſter Gunner. For the Peece being charged with a buller, and haile ſhot, and well aimed, tare out his belly and guts, with great torment, as it ſeemed by his cry, which was ſo hideous and horrible a roare, as if ten Bulls had joyned together in roaring, wherewith the courage of his partners was ſo abated, and their hearts appaled, that notwithſtanding, divers of their fellowes and Country-men appeared out of the woods, on each ſide: yet they were glad, by flying away, to ſave themſelves, quietly ſuffering our men either to depart or ſtay. Our Generall choſe rather to depart, than to take further reuenge of them, which now hee might, by reaſon of his wounded man, whom for many good parts hee loved dearely; and therefore would rather have ſaved him, than ſlaine an hundred enemies, but being paſt recovery, hee dyed the ſecond day, after his being brought aboord againe.

That night our Maſter Gunners body being left aſhoare, for the ſpeedier bringing of the other aboord, our Generall himſelf the next day, with his Boat well appointed, returned to the ſhoare, to fetch it likewiſe: which they found lying where it was left, but ſtript of his uppermoſt garment, and having an Engliſh Arrow ſtuck in his right eye.

Both of theſe dead bodies were laid together in one grave, with ſuch reverence, as was fit for the earthen tabernacles of immortall ſoules; and with ſuch commendable Ceremonies, as belong unto Souldiers of worth, in time of Warre, which they moſt truely and rightfully deſerved.

Magellane was not altogether deceived, in naming them Giants; for they generally differ from the common ſort of men, both in ſtature, bigneſſe, and ſtrength of body, as alſo in the hideouſneſſe of their voyce: but yet they are nothing ſo monſtrous, or Giant-like as they were reported; there being ſome Engliſh men, as tall, as the higheſt of any that we could ſee, but peradventure, the Spaniards did not thinke, that ever any Engliſh man would come thither, to reprove them; and thereupon might preſume the more boldly to lye; the name *Pentagones*, *Five Cubits*, viz. 7. foot and a halfe, deſcribing the full height (if not ſomewhat more) of the higheſt of them.

But this is certaine, that the Spaniſh cruelties here uſed, have made them more monſtrous, in minde and manners, than they are in body;

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and more inhoſpitable, to deale with any ſtrangers, that ſhall come hereafter. For the loſſe of their friends (the remembrance whereof is aſſigned and conveighed over from one Generation to another, among their poſterity) breedeth an old grudge, which will not eaſily be forgotten, with ſo quarrelſome and revengefull a people. Notwithſtanding the terrour which they had conceived of us, did henceforward ſo quench their heate, and take downe their edge, that they both forgate revenge, and ſeeming by their countenance, to repent them of the wrong they had offered us, that meant them no harme, ſuffered us to doe what we would, the whole ſpace of two moneths after this, without any interruption or moleſtation by them, and it may perhaps bee a meanes, to breed a peace in that people, towards all that may hereafter this, come that way. 1578.

To this evill, thus received at the hands of Infidels, there was adjoyned, and grew another miſchiefe, wrought and contrived cloſely amongſt our ſelves, as great, yea farre greater, and of farre more grievous conſequence than the former: but that it was, by Gods providence, detected and prevented in time, which elſe had extended it ſelfe, not onely to the violent ſhedding of innocent blood, by murthering our Generall and ſuch others as were moſt firme and faithfull to him: but alſo to the finall overthrow of the whole action intended, and to divers other moſt dangerous effects.

Theſe plots had beene laid before the Voyage began in *England*: the very modell of them was ſhewed, and declared to our Generall in his Garden at *Plimmouth* before his ſetting ſayle, which yet he either would not credit, as true or likely, of a perſon whom he loved ſo dearely, and was perſwaded of to love him likewiſe unfainedly, or thought by love and benefits, to remove and remedy it, if there were any evill purpoſes conceived againſt him.

And therefore, he did not onely continue (to this ſuſpected and accuſed perſon) all countenance, credit, and courteſies, which he was wont to ſhew and give him; but encreaſed them, uſing him in a manner as another himſelfe; giving him the ſecond place, in all companies, in his preſence; leaving in his hand, the ſtate as it were of his owne perſon, in his abſence; imparting unto him all his counſels; allowing him free liberty in all things, that were reaſonable; and bearing often, at his hands great infirmities; yea deſpiſing, that any private injurie, ſhould breake ſo firme a friendſhip, as hee meant towards him. And therefore was hee often times not a little offended, even with thoſe,

1578. who (upon conſcience of their duty, and knowledge that otherwiſe they ſhould indeed offend) diſcloſed from time to time unto him, how the fire increaſed, that threatned his owne, together with the deſtruction of the whole action.

But at length, perceiving that his lenity and favours did little good; in that the heat of ambition was not yet allayed, nor could be quenched, as it ſeemed, but by blood; and that the manifold practiſes grew daily more and more, even to extremities; hee thought it high time, to call theſe practiſes into queſtion, before it were too late, to call any queſtion of them into hearing. And therefore ſetting good watch over him, and aſſembling all his Captaines, and Gentlemen of his company together; hee propounded to them, the good parts which were in the Gentleman, the great good will, and inward affection, more than brotherly, which he had ever, ſince his firſt acquaintance borne him, not omitting the reſpect, which was had of him, among no meane perſonages in *England*; and afterwards delivered the Letters, which were written to him, with the particulars from time to time, which had beene obſerved, not ſo much by himſelfe, as by his good friends; not onely at Sea, but even at *Plimmouth*; not bare words, but writings; not writings alone, but actions, tending to the overthrow of the ſervice in hand, and making away of his perſon.

Proofes were required and alleaged, ſo many, and ſo evident, that the Gentleman himſelfe, ſtricken with remorſe of his inconſiderate and unkind dealing, acknowledged himſelfe to have deſerved death, yea many deaths; for that he conſpired, not onely the overthrow of the action, but of the principall actor alſo, who was not a ſtranger or ill-willer, but a deare and true friend unto him: and therefore in a great aſſembly openly beſought them, in whoſe hands Iuſtice reſted, to take ſome order for him; that he might not be compelled, to enforce his owne hands, againſt his owne bowels, or otherwiſe to become his owne executioner.

The admiration and aſtoniſhment hereat, in all the hearers, even thoſe which were his neereſt friends, and moſt affected him was great, yea in thoſe, which for many benefits received from him, had good cauſe to love him: But yet the Generall was moſt of all diſtracted; and therefore withdrew himſelfe, as not able to conceale his tender affection, requiring them, that had heard the whole matter, to give their judgements, as they would another day anſwer it unto their Prince, and unto Almighty God, Iudge of all the earth. Therefore they all, above 40. in number, the chiefeſt of place and judgement in the whole Fleet, after they had diſcuſſed diverſly of the caſe, and alleaged whatſoever came in

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their mindes, or could be there produced by any of his other friends, with their owne hands, under ſeale, adjudged that: *He had deſerved death: And that it ſtood, by no meanes with their ſafety, to let him live: And therefore, they remitted the manner thereof, with the reſt of the circumſtances to the Generall.* 1578.

This judgement, and as it were aſſiſe, was held a land, in one of the Ilands of that Port; which afterwards, in memory hereof was called, the Iland of *True juſtice and judgement.*

Now after this verdict was thus returned unto our Generall (unto whom, for his company, her Majeſty before his departure, had committed her Sword, to uſe for his ſafety, with this word, *Wee doe account that he which ſtriketh at thee, Drake, ſtriketh at me*) hee called for the guilty party, and cauſed to be read unto him, the ſeverall verdicts which were written, and pronounced of him, which being acknowledged for the moſt part (for none had given heavier ſentence againſt him, than he had given againſt himſelfe) our Generall propoſed unto him this choice: *Whether he would take, to be executed in this Iland? or to bee ſet aland on the maine? or returne into England, there to anſwer his deed before the Lords of her Majeſties Councell?*

He moſt humbly thanked the Generall for his clemencie, extended towards him in ſuch ample ſort: and craving ſome reſpit, to conſult thereon, and ſo make his choiſe advisedly: the next day he returned this anſwer: That, *Albeit he had yeelded in his heart, to entertaine ſo great a ſinne; as whereof now he was juſtly condemned: yet hee had a care, and that excelling all other cares, to dye a Chriſtian man, that whatſoever did become of his clay body, hee might yet remaine aſſured of an eternall inheritance, in a farre better life. This hee feared, if he ſhould be ſet aland among Infidels, how he ſhould be able to maintaine this aſſurance, feeling in his owne frailty, how mighty the contagion is of lewd cuſtome.* And therefore he beſought the Generall moſt earneſtly, *that he would yet have a care, and regard of his ſoule; and never jeopard it amongſt heathen and ſavage Infidels. If he ſhould returne into England, he muſt firſt have a ſhip, and men to conduct it, with ſufficient victuals: two of which though they were had, yet for the third, hee thought no man would accompany him, in ſo bad a meſſage to ſo vile an iſſue, from ſo honorable a ſervice. But if that there were, which could induce their minds, to returne with him; yet the very ſhame of the return, would be as death, or grievouſer if it were poſſible: becauſe he ſhould be ſo long a dying, and dye ſo often. Therefore he profeſſed, that with all his heart, he did embrace the firſt branch of the Generalls proffer; deſiring*

1578. *ſiring onely this favour, that they might receive the holy Communion, once againe together before his death; and that he might not dye, other than a Gentlemans death.*

Though ſundry reaſons were uſed by many, to perſwade him to take either of the other wayes; yet when he remained reſolute in his former determination, both parts of his laſt requeſt were granted: and the next convenient day, a Communion was celebrated, by Maſter *Francis Fletcher*, Preacher and Paſtor of the Fleet at that time. The Generall himſelfe communicated in this ſacred Ordinance, with this condemned penitent Gentleman; who ſhewed great tokens of a contrite and repentant heart, as who was more deeply diſpleaſed with his owne act, than any man elſe. And after this holy repaſt, they dined alſo at the ſame table together, as cheerefully in ſobriety, as ever in their lives they had done aforetime: each cheering up the other, and taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as if ſome journey onely had beene in hand.

After dinner, all things being brought in a readineſſe, by him that ſupplyed the roome of the Provoſt Marſhall; without any dallying, or delaying the time, he came forth, and kneeled downe, preparing at once, his necke for the Axe, and his ſpirit for heaven: which having done, without long ceremony, as who had before digeſted this whole Tragedy, he deſired all the reſt to pray for him, and willed the executioner to doe his office, not to feare nor ſpare.

Thus having by the worthy manner of his death (being much more honourable by it, then blameable for any other of his actions) fully blotted out, what ever ſtaine his fault might ſeeme to bring upon him; hee left unto our Fleet, a lamentable example of a goodly Gentleman, who in ſeeking advancement unfit for him, caſt away himſelfe: and unto poſterity a Monument, of I know not what, fatall calamity, incident to that Port, and ſuch like actions, which might happily afford a new paire of parallells, to be added to *Plutarchs*: in that the ſame place, neere about the ſame time of the yeere, witneſſed the execution of two Gentlemen, ſuffering both for the like cauſe, employed both in like ſervice, entertained both in great place, endued both with excellent qualities, the one 58. yeere after the other.

For on the maine, our men found a gibbet, fallen downe, made of a ſpruce maſt, with mens bones underneath it, which they conjectured to be the ſame gibbet, which *Magellane* commanded to be erected, in the yeer 1520. for the execution of *John Carthagene*, the Biſhop of *Burgos* coſen, who by the Kings order, was joyned with *Magellane* in commiſſion, and made his Vice-admirall.

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In the Iland, as we digged to bury this Gentleman, we found a great grinding ſtone, broken in two parts, which we tooke and ſet faſt in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building up the middle ſpace, with other ſtones and turfes of earth, and engraved in the ſtones, the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure, and a memoriall of our Generalls name in Latin, that it might the better bee underſtood, of all that ſhould come after us. 1578.

Theſe things thus end d, and ſet in order, our Generall diſcharging the Mary (*viz.*) our *Portugall* Priſe, becauſe ſhe was leak and troubleſome, defaced her; and then cut her ribs and keele upon the Iland: where for two moneths together we had pitched our Tents. And ſo having wooded, watered, trimmed our ſhips, diſpatched all our other buſineſſes, and brought our Fleet into the ſmalleſt number, even three onely, beſides our Pinnaces, that we might the eaſier keepe our ſelves together, be the better furniſhed with neceſſaries, and be the ſtronger man'd, againſt whatſoever need ſhould be, *Auguſt* 17. wee departed out of this Port, and being now in great hope, of a happy iſſue to our enterpriſe, which Almighty God hitherto had ſo bleſt and proſpered, we ſet our courſe for the Straights. South-weſt.

Auguſt 20. we fell with the Cape; neere which lies the entrance into the ſtraight, called by the Spaniards *Cape Virgin Maria*, appearing 4. leagues before you come to it with high and ſteepe grey cliffes, full of blacke ſtarres, againſt which the Sea beating, ſheweth as it were the ſpoutings of Whales, having the higheſt of the Cape, like *Cape Vincent* in *Portugall*. At this Cape, our Generall cauſed his Fleet in homage to our Soveraigne Lady the Queenes Majeſty, to ſtrike their topſayles upon the bunt, as a token of his willing and glad minde, to ſhew his dutifull obedience to her Highneſſe, whom hee acknowledged to have full intereſt and right, in that new diſcovery; and withall, in remembrance of his honourable friend and favourer, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, he changed the name of the ſhip, which himſelfe went in, from the *Pellican* to be called *The Golden Hinde*. Which ceremonies being ended, together with a Sermon, teaching true obedience, with prayers and giving of thankes for her Majeſty, and moſt Honourable Counceli, with the whole body of the Common-weale, and Church of God, wee continued our courſe on into the ſaid Frete, where paſſing with Land in ſight on both ſides, wee ſhortly fell with ſo narrow a ſtraight, as carrying with it much Winde, often turnings, and many dangers, requireth an expert judgement, in him that ſhall paſſe

paſſe the ſame, it lyeth Weſt North Weſt and Eaſt South Eaſt: but having left this ſtraite a ſterne, we ſeemed to be come out of a River of two leagues broad, into a large and maine Sea; having the night following, an Iland in ſight, which (being in height nothing inferiour to the Iland *Fogo*, before ſpoken of) burneth (like it alſo) aloft in the ayre, in a wonderfull ſort, without intermiſſion. 1578.

It hath formerly beene received as an undoubted truth, that the Seas, following the courſe of the firſt mover, from Eaſt to Weſt, have a continuall current through this ſtraite, but our experience found the contrary: the ebbings and flowings here, being as orderly (in which the water riſes and falls more than five fathomes, upright) as on other Coaſts.

The 24. of *Auguſt* being *Bartholomew* day, we fell with 3. Ilands, bearing triangle-wiſe one from another, one of them was very faire and large, and of a fruitfull ſoile, upon which being next unto us, and the weather being very calme, our Generall with his Gentlemen, and certaine of his Mariners, then landed; taking poſſeſſion thereof in her Majeſties name, and to her uſe, and called the ſame *Elizabeth Iland.*

The other two, though they were not ſo large, nor ſo faire to the eye, yet were they to us exceeding uſefull, for in them we found great ſtore of ſtrange Birds, which could not flye at all, nor yet runne ſo faſt, as that they could eſcape us with their lives: in body they are leſſe than a gooſe, and bigger than a Mallard, ſhort and thicke ſet together, having no feathers, but inſtead thereof, a certaine hard and matted downe; their beaks are not much unlike the bills of Crowes, they lodge and breed upon the land, where making earths, as the Conies doe, in the ground, they lay their egges, and bring up their young; their feeding and proviſion to live on, is in the Sea, where they ſwim in ſuch ſort, as nature may ſeeme to have granted them no ſmall prerogative in ſwiftneſſe, both to prey upon others, and themſelves to eſcape from any others that ſeeke to ſeize upon them, and ſuch was the infinite reſort of theſe Birds to theſe Ilands, that in the ſpace of one day, we killed no leſſe than 3000. and if the increaſe be according to the number, it is not to be thought, that the world hath brought forth, a greater bleſſing in one kinde of creature in ſo ſmall a circuit, ſo neceſſarily and plentifully ſerving the uſe of man, they are a very good and wholeſome victuall: our Generall named theſe Ilands, the one *Bartholomew*, according to the day; the other Saint *Georges*, in honour of *England*, according to the ancient cuſtome there obſerved.

In the Iland of Saint *George*, we found the body of a man, ſo long dead

dead before, that his bones would not hold together, being moved out of the place whereon they lay. 1578.

From these Ilands, to the entrance into the South sea, the Frete is very crooked; having many turnings, and as it were shuttings up, as if there were no passage at all, by meanes whereof, we were often troubled with contrary windes, so that some of our ships, recovering a Cape of land, entring another reach, the rest were forced to alter their course, and come to anchor where they might. It is true which *Magellane* reporteth of this passage: namely, that there bee many faire harbours, and store of fresh water; but some ships, had need to be fraughted with nothing else, besides anchors and cables, to finde ground, in most of them, to come to anchor; which when any extreame gusts, or contrary winds doe come (whereunto the place is altogether subject) is a great hindrance to the passage, and carryeth with it no small danger.

The Land on both sides is very high and mountainous, having on the North and West side the continent of *America*, and on the South and East part, nothing but Ilands: among which, lye innumerable fretes or passages into the South sea. The Mountaines arise with such tops, and spires into the aire, and of so rare a height, as they may well be accounted amongst the wonders of the world, environed as it were, with many regions of congealed clouds, and frozen meteors, whereby they are continually fed and increased, both in height and bigneſſe, from time to time, retaining that which they have once received, being little againe diminished by the heat of the Sunne, as being so farre from reflection, and so nigh the cold and frozen region.

But notwithstanding all this, yet are the low and plaine grounds very fruitfull, the grasse greene and naturall; the hearbes that are of very strange sorts, good and many; the Trees for the most part of them alwayes greene; the ayre of the temperature of our Country; the water most pleasant, and the soile agreeing to any Graine which wee have growing in our Countrie: a place no doubt, that lacketh nothing, but a people to use the same to the Creators glory, and the encreasing of the Church: the people inhabiting these parts, made fires as we passed by in divers places.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the South sea, we had such a shutting up to the Northwards, and such large and open fretes toward the South, that it was doubtfull which way we should passe, without further discovery: for which cause, our Generall having brought his Fleet to anchor under an Iland; himselfe, with certaine of his Gentlemen, rowed in a Boat to descry the passage; who having discovered a sufficient way

1578. towards the North, in their returne to their shippes, met a Cannow under the same Iland, where wee rode then at anchor, having in her divers persons,

This Cannow or Boat was made of the barke of divers trees, having a prowe and a sterne standing up, and semicirclewise yeelding inward, of one forme and fashion; the body whereof was a most dainty mould, bearing in it most comely proportion, and excellent workemanship; in so much as to our Generall and us, it seemed never to have been done, without the cunning and expert judgement of Art; and that not for the use of so rude and barbarous a people, but for the pleasure of some great and Noble personage, yea of some Prince: It had no other closing up or caulking in the seames, but the stitching with thongs, made of Seale-skins, or other such beast, and yet so close that it received very little or no water at all.

The people are of a meane stature, but well set and compact, in all their parts and limmes; they have great pleasure in painting their faces, as the others have, of whom wee have spoken before. Within the said Iland they had a house of meane building, of certaine poles, and covered with skins of beasts; having therein fire, water, and such meat, as commonly they can come by: as Seales, Mussels, and such like.

The vessels wherein they keepe their water, and their cups in which they drinke, are made of barkes of trees, as was their Cannow: and that with no lesse skill (for the bignesse of the thing) being of a very formall shape and good fashion. Their working tooles, which they use in cutting these things and such other, are knives made of most huge and monstrous Mussell shells (the like whereof have not beene seene or heard of lightly by any travellers; the meate whereof being very savoury and good in eating) which, after they have broken off the thinne and brittle substance of the edge, they rub and grinde them upon stones had for the purpose, till they have tempered and set such an edge upon them, that no wood is so hard but they will cut it at pleasure with the same: whereof wee our selves had experience. Yea they cut therewith bones of a marvellous hardnesse; making of them fisgies to kill Fish, wherein they have a most pleasant exercise with great dexteritie.

Septemb. 6. The sixth of *September* we had left asterne us all these troublesome Ilands, and were entred into the South sea, or *Mar Del Zur*: at the Cape whereof, our Generall had determined with his whole company to have gone a shoare, and there after a Sermon to have left a Monument of her Majestie engraven in metle, for a perpetuall remembrance;

brance; which hee had in a readineſſe for that end prepared: but neither was there any anchoring, neither did the wind ſuffer us by any meanes to make a ſtay. 1578.

Onely this by all our mens obſervations was concluded; that the entrance, by which we came into this ſtraite, was in 52. deg. the middeſt in 53. deg. 15. min. and the going out in 52. deg. 30. min. being 150. leagues in length: At the very entry, ſuppoſed alſo to bee about 10. leagues in bredth. After wee were entred ten leagues within it, it was found not paſt a league in bredth; farther within, in ſome places very large, in ſome very narrow, and in the end found to be no ſtraite at all, but all Ilands.

Now when our Generall perceived that the nipping cold, under ſo cruell and frowning a Winter, had empaired the health of ſome of his men; hee meant to have made the more haſte againe toward the Line, and not to ſayle any farther towards the Pole Antartick, leſt being farther from the Sunne, and neerer the cold, wee might happily be overtaken with ſome greater danger of ſickneſſe. But God giving men leave to purpoſe, reſerveth to himſelfe the diſpoſition of all things: making their intents of none effect, or changing their meanings oft times cleane into the contrary, as may beſt ſerve for his owne glory and their profit.

For *September* 7. the ſecond day after our entrance into the South ſea (called by ſome *Mare pacificum*, but proving to us rather to bee *Mare furioſum*.) God by a contrary wind and intollerable tempeſt, ſeemed to ſet himſelfe againſt us: forcing us not onely to alter our courſe and determination, but with great trouble, long time, many dangers, hard eſcapes, and finall ſeparating of our Fleet, to yeeld our ſelves unto his will. Yea ſuch was the extremity of the tempeſt, that it appeared to us as if hee had pronounced a ſentence, not to ſtay his hand, nor to withdraw his judgement till he had buried our bodies and ſhips alſo, in the bottomleſſe depth of the raging Sea. *Septemb.* 7.

In the time of this incredible ſtorme the 15. of *September* the Moone was ecclipſed in Aries, and darkened about three points, for the ſpace of two glaſſes: which being ended, might ſeeme to give us ſome hope of alteration and change of weather to the better. Notwithſtanding, as the eccliptical conflict could adde nothing to our miſerable eſtate, no more did the ending thereof eaſe us any thing at all; nor take away any part of our troubles from us: but our ecclipſe continued ſtill in its full force, ſo prevailing againſt us, that for the ſpace of full 52. dayes together, wee were darkened more than the Moone *Septemb.* 15.

1578. by 20. parts, or more than we by any meanes could ever have preſerved, or recovered light of our ſelves againe, if the Sonne of God which layed this burthen upon our backes, had not mercifully borne it up with his owne ſhoulders, and upheld us in it by his owne power, beyond any poſſible ſtrength or skill of man. Neither indeed did we at all eſcape, but with the feeling of great diſcomforts through the ſame.

Septemb. 30. For theſe violent and extraordinary flawes (ſuch as ſeldome have been ſeene) ſtill continuing, or rather increaſing, *September* 30. in the night, cauſed the ſorrowfull ſeparation of the *Marigold* from us, in which was Captaine *Iohn Thomas*, with many others of our deare friends: who by no meanes that we could conceive could helpe themſelves, but by ſpooming along before the Sea. With whom albeit wee could never meet againe, yet (our Generall having aforehand given order, that if any of our Fleet did looſe company, the place of reſort to meet againe ſhould be in 30. deg. or thereabouts, upon the coaſt of *Peru*, toward the Equinoctiall) wee long time hoped (till experience ſhewed our hope was vaine) that there we ſhould joyfully meet with them: eſpecially for that they were well provided of victuals, and lackt no skilfull and ſufficient men (beſides their Captaine) to bring forwards the ſhip to the place appointed.

Octob. 7. From the ſeventh of *September* (in which the ſtorme began) till the ſeventh of *October*, wee could not by any meanes recover any land (having in the meane time beene driven ſo farre South, as to the 57. deg. and ſomewhat better) on this day towards night, ſomewhat to the Northward of that Cape of *America* (whereof mention is made before in the deſcription of our departure from the ſtraight into this Sea) with a ſorry ſayle wee entred a harbour: where hoping to enjoy ſome freedome and eaſe, till the ſtorme was ended, we received within few houres after our comming to anchor, ſo deadly a ſtroke and hard entertainement, that our Admirall left not onely an Anchor behind her, through the violence and fury of the flawe; but in departing thence, alſo loſt the company and ſight of our Vice-admirall, the *Elizabeth*: partly through the negligence of thoſe that had the charge of her, partly through a kind of deſire that ſome in her had to be out of theſe troubles, and to be at home againe; which (as ſince is knowne) they thenceforward by all meanes aſſayed and performed. For the very next day *October* 8. recovering the mouth of the Straights againe (which wee were now ſo neere unto) they returned backe the ſame way by which they came forward, and ſo coaſting *Braſil*, they arrived in *England*, *Iune* 2. the yeere following.

Octob. 8.

So

So that now our Admirall if ſhe had retained her old name of *Pelli-*
can, which ſhee bare at our departure from our Country, ſhee might 1578.
have beene now indeed ſaid to be as a Pellican alone in the Wilder-
neſſe. For albeit our Generall ſought the reſt of his Fleet with great care, yet could wee not have any ſight or certaine newes of them by any meanes.

From this Bay of parting of friends, wee were forcibly driven backe againe into 55. deg. towards the Pole Antarticke. In which height we ran in among the Ilands before mentioned, lying to the Southward of *America*, through which wee paſſed from one Sea to the other, as hath beene declared. Where comming to anchor, wee found the waters there to have their in-draught and free paſſage, and that through no ſmall guts, or narrow channels, but indeed through as large frets or ſtraights, as it hath at the ſuppoſed ſtraights of *Magellane* through which wee came.

Among theſe Ilands, making our abode with ſome quietneſſe for a very little while (*viz.* two dayes) and finding divers good and whol-ſome herbes together with freſh water; our men which before were weake, and much empaired in their health, began to receive good com-fort: eſpecially by the drinking of one herbe (not much unlike that herbe which wee commonly call Penny-leaſe) which purging with great facilitie, affoorded great helpe and refreſhing to our wearied and ſickly bodies. But the winds returning to their old wont, and the Seas raging after their former manner, yea every thing as it were ſetting it ſelfe againſt our peace and deſired reſt, here was no ſtay permitted us, neither any ſafety to be looked for.

For ſuch was the preſent danger by forcing and continuall flawes, that we were rather to looke for preſent death then hope for any deli-very, if God almighty ſhould not make the way for us. The winds were ſuch as if the bowels of the earth had ſet all at liberty; or as if all the clouds under heaven had beene called together, to lay their force upon that one place: The Seas, which by nature and of themſelves are heavie, and of a weighty ſubſtance, were rowled up from the depths, even from the roots of the Rockes, as if it had been a ſcroll of parch-ment, which by the extremity of heate runneth together: and being a-loft were carried in moſt ſtrange manner and abundance, as feathers or drifts of ſnow, by the violence of the windes, to water the ex-ceeding tops of high and lofty Mountaines. Our Anchors, as falſe friends in ſuch a danger, gave over their holdfaſt, and as if it had beene with horror of the thing, did ſhrinke downe to hide themſelves

1578. in this miſerable ſtorme; committing the diſtreſſed ſhip and helpeleſſe men to the uncertaine and rowling ſeas, which toſſed them like a ball in a racket. In this caſe, to let fall more anchors, would availe us nothing; For being driven from our firſt place of anchoring, ſo unmeaſureable was the depth, that 500. fathome would fetch no ground: So that the violent ſtorme without intermiſſion; the impoſſibility to come to anchor; the want of opportunitie to ſpread any ſaile; the moſt mad ſeas; the lee-ſhores; the dangerous rocks; the contrary and moſt intollerable winds; the impoſſible paſſage out; the deſperate tarrying there; and inevitable perills on every ſide, did lay before us ſo ſmall likelihood to eſcape preſent deſtruction, that if the ſpeciall providence of God himſelfe had not ſupported us, wee could never have endured that wofull ſtate: as being invironed with moſt terrible and moſt feareſull judgments round about. For truely, it was more likely that the mountaines ſhould have beene rent in ſunder, from the top to the bottome, and caſt headlong into the ſea, by theſe unnaturall winds; then that wee, by any helpe of cunning of man, ſhould free the life of any one amongſt us.

Notwithſtanding the ſame God of mercy which delivered *Jonas* out of the whales belly, and heareth all thoſe that call upon him faithfully in their diſtreſſe; looked downe from heaven, beheld our teares, and heard our humble petitions, joyned with holy vowes, Even God (whom not the winds and ſeas alone, but even the divells themſelves and powers of hell obey) did ſo wonderfully free us, and make our way open before us, as it were by his holy Angells ſtill guiding and conducting us, that more then the affright and amaze of this eſtate, we received no part of dammage in all the things that belonged unto us.

But eſcaping from theſe ſtraights and miſeries, as it were through the needles eye (that God might have the greater glory in our delivery) by the great and effectuall care and travell of our Generall, the Lords inſtrument therein; we could now no longer forbeare, but muſt needs finde ſome place of refuge, aſwell to provide water, wood, and other neceſſaries, as to comfort our men, thus worne and tired out, by ſo many and ſo long intollerable toyles: the like whereof, its to be ſuppoſed, no traveller hath felt, neither hath there ever beene, ſuch a tempeſt (that any records make mention of) ſo violent, and of ſuch continuance, ſince *Noahs* flood, for as hath beene ſaid, it laſted from *Septem.* 7. to *October.* 28, full 52. dayes.

Not many leagues therefore to the Southwards of our former anchoring, we ranne in againe among theſe Ilands; where wee had once more better

better likelihood to rest in peace: and so much the rather, for that wee found the people of the countrie, travelling for their living, from one Iland to another, in their canowes, both men, women, and young infants wrapt in skins, and hanging at their mothers backs; with whom wee had traffique, for such things as they had, as chaines of certaine shells, and such other trifles; here the Lord gave us three dayes to breath our selves, and to provide such things as wee wanted, albeit the same was with continuall care, and troubles to avoid imminent dangers; which the troubled seas and blustering windes, did every houre threaten unto us. 1578.

But when wee seemed to have stayed there too long, wee were more rigorously assaulted by the not formerly ended, but now more violently renewed storme; and driven thence also with no small danger; leaving behind us the greater part of our cable with the anchor; being chased along by the winds, and buffetted incessantly in each quarter by the seas (which our Generall interpreted, as though God had sent them of purpose to the end which ensued) till at length wee fell with the uttermost part of land towards the South pole, and had certainely discovered how farre the same doth reach Southward, from the coast of America aforenamed.

The uttermost cape or headland of all these Ilands, stands neere in 56. degrees, without which there is no maine, nor Iland to be seene to the Southwards: but that the Atlanticke Ocean, and the South sea meet in a most large and free scope.

It hath beene a dreame through many ages, that these Ilands have beene a maine, and that it hath beene *terra incognita*; wherein many strange monsters lived. Indeed it might truely, before this time, be called *incognita*, for howsoever the mappes and generall descriptions of *Cosmographers*, either upon the deceivable reports of other men, or the deceitfull imaginations of themselves (supposing neuer herein to be corrected) have set it downe, yet it is true, that before this time, it was never discovered, or certainely knowne by any traveller, that wee have heard of.

And here as in a fit place, it shall not be amisse, to remove that error in opinion, which hath beene held by many, of the impossible returne out of *Mar Del Zur*, into the West Ocean; by reason of the supposed Easterne current, and Levant windes: which (say they) speedily carry any thither, but suffer no returne. They are herein likewise altogether deceived: for neither did wee meete with any such current, neither had wee any such certaine windes, with any such speede

to

to carry us through; but at all times, in our paſſage there, wee found
1578. more opportunity to returne backe againe, into the Weſt Ocean, then to goe forward into *Mar Del Zur*, by meanes either of current, or windes to hinder us, whereof wee had experience more then wee wiſhed: being glad oftentimes, to alter our courſe, and to fall aſterne againe, with franke wind (without any impediment of any ſuch ſurmiſed current) farther in one afternoone, then wee could fetch up, or recover againe in a whole day, with a reaſonable gale. And in that they alleage the narrowneſſe of the frete, and want of ſea-roome, to be the cauſe of this violent current; they are herein no leſſe deceived, then they were in the other without reaſon: for beſides, that it cannot be ſaid, that there is one only paſſage, but rather innumerable; it is moſt certaine, that a ſea-board all theſe Ilands, there is one large and maine ſea, wherein if any will not be ſatisfied, nor beleeve the report of our experience and ey-ſight, he ſhould be adviſed to ſuſpend his judgement, till he have either tried it himſelfe, by his owne travell, or ſhall underſtand, by other travellers, more particulars to confirme his minde herein.

Octob. 28. Now as we were fallen to the uttermoſt part of theſe Ilands *Octob.* 28. our troubles did make an end, the ſtorme ceaſed, and all our calamities (onely the abſence of our friends excepted) were removed, as if God, all this while, by his ſecret providence, had led us to make this diſcovery; which being made, according to his will he ſtayed his hand, as pleaſed his majeſtie therein, and refreſhed us as his ſervants.

At theſe Southerly parts wee found the night, in the latter end of *October*, to be but 2. houres long: the ſunne being yet above 7. degrees diſtant from the Tropicke: ſo that it ſeemeth, being in the Tropick, to leave very little, or no night at all in that place.

There be few of all theſe Ilands, but have ſome inhabitants, whoſe manners, apparrell, houſes, canowes and meanes of living, is like unto thoſe formerly ſpoken of, a little before our departure out of the *ſtraight*. To all theſe Ilands, did our Generall give one name, to wit *Elizabethides*.

After two dayes ſtay, which wee made in and about theſe Ilands, the
Octob. 30. 30 of *October* we ſet ſaile; ſhaping our courſe right Northweſt, to coaſt alongſt the parts of *Peru* (for ſo the generall mappes ſet out the land to lie) both for that we might, with convenient ſpeed, fall with the height, of 30. degrees being the place appointed, for the reſt of our fleete to reaſſemble; as alſo, that no opportunity might be loſt, in the meane time to finde them out, if it ſeemed good to God to direct them to us.

In this courſe, wechanced (the next day) with two Ilands, being as it were

were ſtore houſes, of moſt liberall proviſion of victualls for us, of birds; yeelding not onely ſufficient and plentifull ſtore, for us who were preſent, but enough, to have ſerved all the reſt alſo, which were abſent. 1578.

Thence (having furniſhed our ſelves to our content) wee continued our courſe *November* 1. ſtill Northweſt, as wee had formerly done, but in going on, we ſoone eſpied, that we might eaſily have beene deceived: and therefore caſting about, and ſteering upon another point, wee found that the generall Mappes did erre from the truth, in ſetting downe the coaſt of *Peru*, for 12. deg. at leaſt to the Northward, of the ſuppoſed ſtraite; no leſſe than is the Northweſt point of the compaſſe, different from the Northeaſt, perceiving hereby, that no man, had ever by travell diſcovered any part of theſe 12. deg. and therefore the ſetters forth of ſuch deſcriptions, are not to be truſted; much leſſe honoured in their falſe and fraudulent conjectures; which they uſe, not in this alone, but in divers other points of no ſmall importance.

We found this part of *Peru*, all alongſt to the height of *Lima*, which is 12. deg. South of the Line, to be mountainous and very barren, without water or wood, for the moſt part, except in certaine places, inhabited by the Spaniards, and few others, which are very fruitfull and commodious.

After we were once againe thus fallen with the land, we continually coaſted along, till we came to the height of 37. deg. or thereabout: and finding no convenient place of abode, nor likelihood to heare any newes of our ſhips, wee ran off againe with an Iland, which lay in ſight, named of the Spaniards *Mucho*, by reaſon of the greatneſſe and large circuit thereof.

At this Iland comming to anchor, *November* 25. we found it to be a fruitfull place, and well ſtored with ſundry ſorts of good things: as Sheepe and other Cattell, Maize which is a kinde of Graine whereof they make bread, Potatoes, with ſuch other rootes: beſides that, it is thought to be wonderfull rich in gold, and to want no good thing for the uſe of mans life. The Inhabitants are ſuch Indians, as by the cruell and moſt extreme dealing of the Spaniards, have beene driven to flye from the maine, here to relieve and fortifie themſelves. With this people, our Generall thought it meet to trafficke, for freſh victuals and water: and for that cauſe, the very ſame night of our arrivall there, himſelfe with divers of his company went aſhoare, to whom the people with great courteſie came downe, bringing with them ſuch fruits and other victualls as they had, and two very fat ſheepe, which they gave our Generall for a preſent. In recompence whereof, hee beſtowed upon them againe many *Novem.* 25.

1578. good and neceſſary things; ſignifying unto them, that the end of his comming was for no other cauſe but by way of exchange, to traffique with them for ſuch things as wee needed, and they could ſpare: and in particular, for ſuch as they had already brought downe unto us, beſides freſh water, which wee deſired of them. Herein they held themſelves well contented, and ſeemed to be not a little joyfull of our comming: appointing where we ſhould the next morning have freſh water at pleaſure, and withall ſignifying that then alſo they would bring us downe ſuch other things as we deſired, to ſerve our turnes.

Novem. 26. The next day therefore very early in the morning (all things being made ready for traffique, as alſo veſſels prepared to bring the water) our Generall taking great care for ſo neceſſary proviſion, repaired to the ſhoare againe, and ſetting a land two of his men, ſent them with their *Barricoes* to the watering place, aſſigned the night before. Who having peaceably paſt on halfe the way, were then with no ſmall violence ſet upon by thoſe traiterous people, and ſuddenly ſlaine: And to the end that our Generall with the reſt of his company ſhould not onely bee ſtayed from reſcuing them, but alſo might fall (if it were poſſible) into their hands in like manner, they had layed cloſely behind the rockes an ambuſhment of (as we gueſſed) about 500. men, armed & well appointed for ſuch a miſchiefe. Who ſuddenly attempting their purpoſe (the rocks being very dangerous for the Boat, and the Sea-gate exceeding great) by ſhooting their arrowes hurt and wounded every one of our men, before they could free themſelves, or come to the uſe of their weapons to doe any good. The Generall himſelfe was ſhot in the face, under his right eye, and cloſe by his noſe, the arrow piercing a marvellous way in, under *baſis cerebri*, with no ſmall danger of his life; beſides that, hee was grievouſly wounded in the head. The reſt, being nine perſons in the boate, were deadly wounded in divers parts of their bodies, if God almoſt miraculouſly had not given cure to the ſame. For our chiefe Surgeon being dead, and the other abſent by the loſſe of our Vice-admirall, and having none left us but a boy, whoſe good will was more then any skill hee had, wee were little better then altogether deſtitute of ſuch cunning and helpes as ſo grievous a ſtate of ſo many wounded bodies did require. Notwithſtanding God, by the good advice of our Generall, and the diligent putting to of every mans help, did give ſuch ſpeedy and wonderfull cure, that we had all great comfort thereby, and yeelded God the glory thereof.

The cauſe of this force and injury by theſe ſlanders, was no other, but

but the deadly hatred which they beare against their cruell enemies the Spaniards, for the bloody and most tirannous oppression which they had used towards them. And therefore with purpose against them (suspecting us to be Spaniards indeed, and that the rather, by occasion that though command was given to the contrary, some of our men in demanding water, used the Spanish word *Aqua*) sought some part of revenge against us. 1578.

Our Generall notwithstanding he might have revenged this wrong, with little hazard or danger; yet being more desirous to preserve one of his owne men alive, then to destroy 100. of his enemies, committed the same to God: wishing this onely punishment to them, that they did but know whom they had wronged; and that they had done this injury not to an enemy, but to a friend; not to a Spaniard, but to an English man; who would rather have beene a patron to defend them, then any way an instrument of the least wrong that should have beene done unto them. The weapons which this people use in their warres, are arrowes of reeds, with heads of stone, very brittle and indented, but darts of a great length, headed with iron or bone.

The same day that we received this dangerous affront, in the afternoone we set sayle from thence; and because we were now nigh the appointed height, wherein our ships were to be looked for, as also the extremity and crasie state of our hurt men advising us to use expedition, to finde some convenient place of repose, which might afford them some rest, and yeeld us necessary supply of fresh victuals for their dyet; we bent our course, as the wind would suffer us, directly to run in with the maine. Where falling with a Bay, called *Philips Bay*, in 32 deg. or thereabour, *November* 30. we came to anchor: and forthwith manned and sent our Boat to discover what likelihood the place would offer to afford us such things as we stood in need of. *Novem.* 30.

Our Boat doing her uttermost endeavour in a diligent search, yet after long travell could finde no appearance of hope for reliefe, either of fresh victuals or fresh water: huge heards of wild Buffes they might discerne, but not so much as any signe of any inhabitant thereabout. Yet in their returne to us they descried within the bay, an Indian with his Canow as hee was a fishing: him they brought aboard our Generall, Canow and all as hee was in it. A comely personage, and of a goodly stature; his apparrell was a white garment, reaching scarcely to his knees; his armes and legges were naked; his haire upon his head very long; without a beard, as all the Indians for the most part are.

1578. Hee seemed very gentle, of mild and humble nature, being very tractable to learne the use of every thing, and most gratefull for such things as our Generall bestowed upon him. In him we might see a most lively patterne of the harmelesse disposition of that people; and how grievous a thing it is that they should by any meanes be so abused as all those are, whom the Spaniards have any command or power over.

This man being courteously entertained, and his paines of comming double requited; after we had shewed him, partly by signes, and partly by such things as wee had, what things wee needed, and would gladly receive by his meanes, upon exchange of such things as hee would desire; wee sent him away with our Boat and his owne Canow (which was made of reed straw) to land him where he would. Who being landed, and willing our men to stay his returne, was immediately met with by two or three of his friends; to whom imparting his newes and shewing what gifts he had received, he gave so great content, that they willingly furthered his purpose; so that, after certaine houres of our mens abode there, hee with divers others (among whom was their head or Captaine) made their returne; bringing with them their loadings of such things as they thought would doe us good: as some Hennes, Egges, a fat Hogge, and such like. All which (that our men might be without all suspition of all evill to be meant or intended by them) they sent in one of their Canowes, a reasonable distance from off the shoare, to our Boat, the sea-gate being at that present very great, and their Captaine having sent backe his horse, would needs commit himselfe to the credit of our men, though strangers, and come with them to our Generall, without any of his owne acquaintance or country men with him.

By his comming as we understood, that there was no meane or way, to have our necessities relieved in this place; so he offered himselfe to be our Pilot, to a place and that a good harborough, not farre backe to the Southward againe: where, by way of trafficke, we might have at pleasure, both water, and those other things which wee stood in need of. This offer our Generall very gladly received, and so much the rather, for that the place intended, was neere about the place appointed, for the randevous of our Fleet. Omitting therefore our purpose, of pursuing the Bulles formerly spoken of, of which we had otherwise determined, if possible, to have killed some; this good newes of better provision, and more ease to come by, drew us away: and so the 5. day after our arrivall, *viz. December* 4. we departed hence, and the next day *December* 5. *December* 5. by the willing conduct of our new Indian Pilot, we came to anchor in the desired harbour.

This

This harbour the Spaniards call *Valperizo*, and the Towne adjoyning *Saint Iames of Chinli*, it ſtands in 35. deg. 40. min. where albeit we neither met with our ſhips, nor heard of them, yet there was no good thing which the place afforded, or which our neceſſities indeed for the preſent required, but we had the ſame in great abundance: amongſt other things we found in the Towne divers ſtore-houſes of the Wines of *Chilie*; and in the harbour, a ſhip, called the *Captaine of Meriall, or the grand Captaine of the South, Admirall to the Ilands of Salomon*; loaden for the moſt part, with the ſame kinde of liquors: onely there was beſides, a certaine quantity of fine gold of *Baldivia* and a great croſſe of gold beſet with Emeraulds, on which was nailed a God of the ſame mettall, wee ſpent ſome time in refreſhing our ſelves, and eaſing this ſhippe of ſo heavie a burthen: and on the 8. day of the ſame moneth (having in the meane time, ſufficiently ſtored our ſelves with neceſſaries, as Wine, Bread, Bacon, &c. for a long ſeaſon) we ſet ſaile, returning backe towards the Line; carrying againe our Indian Pilot with us, whom our Generall bountifully rewarded, and enriched with many good things, which pleaſed him exceedingly, and cauſed him, by the way, to bee landed in the place where hee deſired. 1578.

Our neceſſities being thus to our content relieved, our next care was the regaining (if poſſible) of the company of our ſhips, ſo long ſevered from us: neither would any thing have ſatisfied our Generall, or us ſo well, as the happy meeting, or good newes of them: this way therefore (all other thoughts for the preſent ſet apart) were all our ſtudies and endeavours bent, how to fit it ſo, as that no opportunity of meeting them might be paſſed over.

To this end, conſidering that wee could not conveniently runne in with our ſhip (in ſearch of them) to every place, where was likelihood of being a harbour; and that our Boat was too little, and unable to carry men enough, to encounter the malice or treachery of the Spaniards (if we ſhould by any chance meet with any of them) who are uſed to ſhew no mercy, where they may over-maſter; and therefore meaning not to hazard our ſelves to their cruell courteſie; wee determined, as wee coaſted now towards the line, to ſearch diligently for ſome convenient place, where we might, in peace and ſafety, trim the trimming of our ſhip, and the erecting of a Pinnace, in which we might with better ſecurity, then in our Boat, and without endangering of our ſhip, by running into each creeke, leave no place unſearched, if happily we might ſo finde againe our friends and country-men.

1578. For this cauſe *December* 19. we entred a Bay, not farre to the Southward of the Towne of *Cyppo* now inhabited by the Spaniards, in 29. deg. 30. min. where having landed certaine of our men, to the number of 14. to ſearch what conveniency the place was likely to afford, for our abiding there; we were immediatly deſcried by the Spaniards, of the Towne of *Cyppo* aforeſaid, who ſpeedily made out 300. men at leaſt whereof 100. were Spaniards, every one well mounted upon his horſe; the reſt were Indians, running as dogs, at their heeles, all naked, and in moſt miſerable bondage.

Decemb. 19.

They could not come any way ſo cloſely, but God did open our eyes to ſee them, before there was any extremity of danger, whereby our men being warned, had reaſonable time to ſhift themſelves as they could; firſt from the maine, to a rocke within the Sea; and from thence into their Boat: which being ready to receive them, conveighed them with expedition, out of the reach of the Spaniards fury, without the hurt of any man.

Onely one *Richard Minivy*, being over bold and careleſſe of his owne ſafety, would not be intreated by his friends, nor feared by the multitude of his enemies, to take the preſent benefit of his owne delivery: but choſe either to make 300. men by outbraving of them to become afraid, or elſe himſelfe to dye in the place; the latter of which indeed hee did, whoſe dead body being drawne by the Indians from the Rocke to the ſhoare, was there manfully by the Spaniards beheaded, the right hand cut off, the heart pluckt out, all which they carried away in our ſight, and for the reſt of his carkaſſe, they cauſed the Indians to ſhoot it full of Arrowes, made but the ſame day, of greene wood, and ſo left it to be devoured of the Beaſts and Fowles, but that wee went aſhoare againe and buried it: wherein as there appeareth a moſt extreame and barbarous cruelty, ſo doth it declare to the World, in what miſerable feare the Spaniard holdeth the government of thoſe parts; living in continuall dread of forreigne invaſion by ſtrangers, or ſecret cutting of their throates, by thoſe whom they kept under them in ſo ſhamefull ſlavery, I meane the innocent and harmleſſe Indians. And therefore they make ſure to murther what ſtrangers ſoever they can come by, and ſuffer the Indians by no meanes to have any weapon longer than they be in preſent ſervice: as appeared by their Arrowes cut from the Tree the ſame day, as alſo by the credible report of others who knew the matter to bee true. Yea they ſuppoſe they ſhew the Miniſhes great favour, when they doe not for their pleaſures whip them with cords, and day by day

drop

drop their naked bodies with burning bacon: which is one of the least cruelties, amongst many, which they universally use against that nation and people. 1578.

This being not the place wee looked for, nor the entertainement such as wee desired; wee speedily got hence againe, and *Decem.* 20, the next day, fell with a more convenient harbour, in a bay somewhat to the Northward of the forenamed *Coppo*, lying in 27. deg. 55. min. south the Line. *Decem.* 20.

In this place we spent some time in trimming of our ship, and building of our Pinnace, as we desired; but still the griefe for the absence of our friends remained with us, for the finding of whom, our Generall having now fitted all things to his mind, intended (leaving his ship the meane while at anchor in the Bay) with his Pinnace and some chosen men, himselfe to returne backe to the Southwards againe; to see if happily he might either himselfe meet with them, or find them in some harbour, or creeke; or heare of them by any others, whom hee might meet with, with this resolution he set on, but after one dayes sayling, the wind being contrary to his purpose, he was forced, whether he would or no, to returne againe.

Within this Bay, during our abode there, we had such abundance of fish, not much unlike our Gurnard in *England*, as no place had ever afforded us the like (*Cape Blanck* onely upon the Coast of Barbary excepted) since our first setting forth of *Plimmouth*, untill this time, the plenty whereof in this place was such, that our Gentlemen sporting themselves day by day, with 4. or 5. hooks and lines, in 2. or 3. houres, would take sometimes 400. sometimes more at one time.

All our businesses being thus dispatched, *Ianuary* 19. wee set sayle from hence; and the next place that we fell with all, *Ianu.* 22. was an Iland standing in the same height, with the North Cape of the Province of *Mormorena*, at this Iland we found 4. Indians with their Canowes, which tooke upon them to bring our men to a place of fresh water, on the foresaid Cape; in hope whereof, our Generall made them great cheere (as his manner was to all strangers) and set his course by their direction, but when we came unto the place, and had travelled up a long way into the land, wee found fresh water indeed, but scarce so much as they had drunke Wine in their passage thither. *Jan.* 19. *Iune* 22.

As we sayled along, continually searching for fresh water, we came to a place called *Tarapaca*, and landing there we lighted on a Spaniard who lay asleepe, and had lying by him 13. barres of silver, weighing in all, about 4000. Spanish Duccats; wee would not (could wee have chosen)

choſen) have awaked him of his nappe: but ſeeing we, againſt our wills,
1578. did him that injury, wee freed him of his charge, which otherwiſe perhaps would have kept him waking, and ſo left him to take out (if it pleaſed him) the other part of his ſleepe, in more ſecurity.

Our ſearch for water ſtill continuing, as wee landed againe not farre from thence, we met a Spaniard with an Indian Boy, driving eight Lambes or Peruvian Sheep: each ſheep bare two leatherne bags, and in each bagge was 50. pound weight of refined ſilver, in the whole 800. weight: wee could not endure to ſee a Gentleman Spaniard turn'd carrier ſo; and therefore without intreaty, we offered our ſervice, and became Drovers: onely his directions were not ſo perfect, that we could keepe the way which hee intended; for almoſt as ſoone as hee was parted from us, wee with our new kind of carriages, were come unto our Boates.

Farther beyond this Cape fore-mentioned lye certaine Indian Townes, from whence as wee paſſed by, came many of the people in certaine bawſes made of Seales ſkins; of which two being joyned together of a juſt length, and ſide by ſide, reſemble in faſhion or forme a Boat: they have in either of them a ſmall gut, or ſome ſuch thing blowne full of winde; by reaſon whereof it floateth, and is rowed very ſwiftly, carrying in it no ſmall burthen. In theſe upon ſight of our ſhip, they brought ſtore of fiſh of divers ſorts, to trafficke with us, for any trifles wee would give them: as Knives, Margarites, Glaſſes, and ſuch like, whereof, men of 60. and 70. yeeres old, were as glad as if they had received ſome exceeding rich commodity; being a moſt ſimple and plaine dealing people. Their reſort unto us was ſuch, as conſidering the ſhortneſſe of the time, was wonderfull unto us to behold.

Not farre from this, viz. in 22. deg. 30. min. lay *Mormorena*, another great Towne of the ſame people, over whom two Spaniards held the government, with theſe our Generall thought meet to deale, or at leaſt to try their courteſie, whether they would, in way of trafficke, give us ſuch
Jan. 26. things as wee needed or no, and therefore *January* 26. wee caſt anchor here, we found them (more for feare than for love) ſomewhat tractable, and received from them by exchange many good things, very neceſſary for our uſes.

Amongſt other things which we had of them, the ſheepe of the country (*viz.* ſuch as we mentioned before bearing the leatherne bags) were moſt memorable. Their height and length was equall to a pretty Cow, and their ſtrength fully anſwerable, if not by much exceeding their ſize or ſtature. Vpon one of their backes did ſit at one time three well growne

and

and tall men, and one boy, no mans foot touching the ground by a large foot in length, the beast nothing at all complaining of his burthen in the meane time. These Sheepe have neckes like Camels; their heads bearing a reasonable resemblance of another sheepe. The Spaniards use them to great profit. Their wooll is exceeding fine, their flesh good meat, their encrease ordinary, and besides they supply the roome of horses for burthen or travell: yea they serve to carry over the Mountaines, marvelous loades, for 300. leagues together, where no other carriage can bee made but by them onely. Hereabout, as also all along, and up into the Country throughout the Province of *Cusko*, the common ground whersoever it be taken up, in every hundred pound weight of earth, yeeldeth 25. s. of pure silver, after the rate of a crowne an ounce. 1578.

The next place likely to afford us any newes of our ships (for in all this way from the height where wee builded our Pinnace, there was no Bay or harbour at all for shipping) was the port of the Towne of *Arica*, standing in 20. deg. whither we arrived the 7. of *February*. This Town *Febr.* 7. seemed to us to stand in the most fruitfull soile that wee saw all alongst these coasts: both for that it is situate in the mouth of a most pleasant and fertile valley, abounding with all good things; as also in that it hath continuall trade of shipping, as well from Lyma as from all other parts of *Peru*. It is inhabited by the Spaniards. In two Barkes here, we found some forty and odde barres of silver (of the bignesse and fashion of a brickbat, and in weight each of them about 20. pounds) of which wee tooke the burthen on our selves to ease them, and so departed towards *Chowley*; with which wee fell the second day following, *viz. Feb.* 9. *Febr.* 9. and in our way to *Lima*, we met with another Barke at *Ariquipa*, which had begun to load some silver and gold, but having had (as it seemed from *Arica* by land) some notice of our comming, had unloaden the same againe before our arrivall. Yet in this our passage we met another Barke loaden with linnen: some of which we thought might stand us in some stead, and therefore tooke it with us.

At *Lima* wee arrived *Febru.* 15. and notwithstanding the Spaniards *Febr.* 15. forces, though they had thirty ships at that present in harbour there, whereof 17. (most of them the especiall ships in all the South sea) were fully ready, we entred and anchored all night in the middest of them, in the Calao: and might have made more spoile amongst them in few houres, if wee had beene affected to revenge, than the Spaniard could have recovered againe in many yeeres. But wee had more care to get up that company which hee had so long mist, than to recompence their cruell and hard dealing by an even requitall, which now wee might

might have tooke. This *Lima* ſtands in 12. degrees 30. minutes, South
1579. latitude.

Here albeit no good newes of our ſhips could bee had, yet got wee the newes of ſome things that ſeemed to comfort, if not to countervaile our travels thither, as namely, that in the ſhip of one *Michael Angell* there, there were 1500. barres of plate, beſides ſome other things (as ſilkes, linnen, and in one a cheſt full of royals of plate) which might ſtand us in ſome ſtead in the other ſhips; aboard whom we made ſomewhat bold to bid our ſelves welcome. Here alſo wee heard the report of ſome things that had befallen in and neere Europe, ſince our departure thence; In particular of the death of ſome great perſonages: as, the King of *Portugall*, and both the Kings of *Morocco* and *Feſſe*, dead all three in one day at one battell: The death of the King of *France*, and the Pope of *Rome*: Whoſe abominations as they are in part cut off from ſome Chriſtian Kingdomes, where his ſhame is manifeſt, ſo doe his vaſſalls and accurſed inſtruments labour by all meanes poſſible to repaire that loſſe, by ſpreading the ſame the further in theſe parts, where his divelliſh illuſions and damnable deceivings are not knowne. And as his doctrine takes place any where, ſo doe the manners that neceſſarily accompany the ſame inſinuate themſelves together with the doctrine. For as it is true that in all the parts of *America*, where the Spaniards have any government, the poiſonous infection of Popery hath ſpread it ſelfe; ſo on the other ſide it is as true, that there is no Citie, as *Lima*, *Panama*, *Mexico*, &c. no Towne or Village, yea no houſe almoſt in all theſe Provinces, wherein (amongſt other the like Spaniſh vertues) not onely whoredome, but the filthineſſe of *Sodome*, not to be named among Chriſtians, is not common without reproofe: the Popes pardons being more rife in theſe parts than they be in any part of Europe, for theſe filthineſſes whereout he ſucketh no ſmall advantage. Notwithſtanding the Indians, who are nothing neerer the true knowledge of God than they were before, abhorre this moſt filthy and loathſome manner of living; Shewing themſelves in reſpect of the Spaniards, as the Scythians did in reſpect of the Grecians: who in their barbarous ignorance, yet in life and behaviour did ſo farre excell the wiſe and learned Greekes, as they were ſhort of them in the gifts of learning and knowledge.

But as the Pope and Antichriſtian Biſhops labour by their wicked factors with tooth and naile to deface the glory of God, and to ſhut up in darkeneſſe the light of the Goſpell; ſo God doth not ſuffer his Name and Religion to bee altogether without witneſſe, to the re-

proving

proving both of his falſe and damnable doctrine, as alſo crying out againſt his unmeaſurable and abhominable licentiouſneſſe of the fleſh, even in theſe parts. For in this City of *Lima*, not two moneths before our comming thither, there were certaine perſons, to the number of twelve apprehended, examined, and condemned, for the profeſſion of the Goſpell, and reproving the doctrines of men, with the filthy manners uſed in that City: of which twelve, ſixe were bound to one ſtake, and burnt, the reſt remained yet in priſon, to drinke of the ſame cuppe within few dayes. Laſtly, here wee had intelligence of a certaine rich ſhippe, which was loaden with Gold and Silver for *Panama*, that had ſet forth of this Haven the ſecond of *February*. 1579.

The very next day therefore in the morning (*viz.* the 16. of the ſaid moneth) wee ſet ſayle, as long as the wind would ſerve our turne, and towed our ſhippe as ſoone as the wind failed; continuing our courſe toward *Panama*, making ſtay no where, but haſtening all wee might, to get ſight if it were poſſible, of that gallant ſhippe the *Cacafuego*, the great glory of the South ſea; which was gone from *Lima* 14. dayes before us. *Febr.* 16.

Wee fell with the Port of *Paita* in 4. degrees 40. minutes, *February* 20. with Port Saint *Hellen* and the River and Port of *Guiaquill*, *February* 24. wee paſt the Line, the 28. and the firſt of *March* wee fell with Cape *Franciſco*: where, about midday, wee deſcried a ſayle a head of us, with whom after once wee had ſpoken with her, wee lay ſtill in the ſame place about ſixe dayes; to recover our breath againe which wee had almoſt ſpent with haſty following, and to recall to minde what adventures had paſt us ſince our late comming from *Lima*; but eſpecially to doe *Iohn de Anton* a kindneſſe, in freeing him of the care of thoſe things with which his ſhippe was loaden. *Febr.* 20. *Febr.* 24. *Febr.* 28. *March* 1.

This ſhip wee found to be the ſame of which we had heard, not onely in the Calao of *Lima*, but alſo by divers occaſions afterward (which now wee are at leaſure to relate, *viz.* by a ſhippe which wee tooke betweene *Lima* and *Paita*: by another which wee tooke loaden with Wine in the Port of *Paita*: by a third loaden with tackling and implements for ſhips (beſides eighty pound weight in Gold) from *Guiaquill*, and laſtly, by *Gabriel Alvarez*, with whom we talked ſomewhat neerer the Line) wee found her to be indeed the *Cacafuego*: though before we left her ſhee were new named by a Boy of her owne the *Cacaplata*. We found in her ſome Fruit, Conſerves, Sugars, Meale and other victuals,

1579. and (that which was the eſpecialleſt cauſe of her heavie and ſlow ſayling) a certaine quantity of Iewels and precious ſtones, 13. cheſts of ryals of plate, 80. pound weight in gold, 26. tunne of uncoyned ſilver, two very faire gilt ſilver drinking boules, and the like trifles, valued in all at about 360000. pezoes. Wee gave the maſter a little linnen and the like, for theſe commodities; and at the end of ſixe dayes wee bad farewell and parted. He haſtning ſomewhat lighter than before to *Panama*, we plying off to Sea, that wee might with more leaſure conſider what courſe henceforward were fitteſt to be taken.

And conſidering that now we were come to the Northward of the Line (*Cape Franciſco* ſtanding in the entrance of the Bay of *Panama*, in 1. deg. of North latitude) and that there was no likelihood or hope that our ſhips ſhould be before us that way by any meanes: ſeeing that in running ſo many degrees from the Southermoſt Ilands hitherto, wee could not have any ſigne or notice of their paſſage that way, notwithſtanding that we had made ſo diligent ſearch, and carefull enquiry after them, in every harbour or creeke almoſt as we had done; and conſidering alſo that the time of the yeere now drew on, wherein wee muſt attempt, or of neceſſity wholly give over that action which chiefly our Generall had determined: namely, the diſcovery of what paſſage there was to be found, about the Northerne parts of *America*, from the South ſea, into our owne Ocean (which being once diſcovered, and made knowne to be navigable, we ſhould not doe onely our Country a good and notable ſervice, but wee alſo our ſelves, ſhould have a neerer cut and paſſage home: where otherwiſe, we were to make a very long and tedious voyage of it, which would hardly agree with our good liking, wee having beene ſo long from home already, and ſo much of our ſtrength ſeparated from us) which could not at all be done, if the opportunity of time were now neglected: we therefore all of us willingly harkened, and conſented to our Generalls advice: which was, firſt to ſeeke out ſome convenient place, wherein to trimme our ſhippe, and ſtore our ſelves with wood and water and other proviſions, as we could get: and thenceforward to haſten on our intended journey, for the diſcovery of the ſaid paſſage, through which wee might with joy returne to our longed homes.

March 7. From this Cape before we ſet onward *March* the 7. ſhaping our
March 16. courſe towards the Iland of *Canes*, with which wee fell *March* 16. ſetling our ſelves for certaine dayes, in a freſh River, betweene the maine and it; for the finiſhing of our needfull buſineſſes as it is aforeſaid. While we abode in this place, wee felt a very terrible earthquake,

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the force whereof was ſuch, that our Ship and Pinnace, riding very neere an Engliſh mile from the ſhoare, were ſhaken and did quiver as if it had beene laid on drie land: we found here many good commodities which we wanted, as fiſh, freſh water, wood, &c. beſides Alagartoes, Munckeyes and the like, and in our journey hither, wee met with one ſhippe more (the laſt wee met with in all thoſe Coaſts) loaden with linnen, *China* ſilke and *China* diſhes, amongſt which wee found alſo a Paulcon of gold, handſomely wrought, with a great emerald ſet in the breaſt of it. 1579.

From hence wee departed the 24. day of the moneth forenamed, with full purpoſe to runne the neereſt courſe, as the winde would ſuffer us, without touch of land a long time; and therefore paſſed by the Port *Papagaia*; the Port of the Vale, of the moſt rich and excellent balmes of *Jericho*; *Quantapico*; and diverſe others: as alſo certaine gulphes hereabouts, which without intermiſſion, ſend forth ſuch continuall and violent windes, that the Spaniards, though their ſhippes bee good, dare not venture themſelves too neere the danger of them. *March* 24.

Notwithſtanding, having notice that wee ſhould be troubled with often calmes, and contrary windes, if wee continued neere the Coaſt, and did not runne off to Sea to fetch the winde; and that if wee did ſo, wee could not then fall with land againe when we would: our Generall thought it needfull, that wee ſhould runne in with ſome place or other, before our departure from the Coaſt; to ſee if happily wee could, by trafficke, augment our proviſion of victuals, and other neceſſaries: that being at Sea, wee might not bee driven to any great want or neceſſitie, albeit wee had reaſonable ſtore of good things aboard us already.

The next harbour therefore which wee chanced with, on *April* 15. in 15. deg. 40. min. was *Guatulco* ſo named of the Spaniards who inhabited it, with whom wee had ſome entercourſe, to the ſupply of many things which wee deſired, and chiefely bread, &c. And now having reaſonably, as wee thought provided our ſelves, wee departed from the coaſt of *America* for the preſent: but not forgetting, before wee gate a-ſhipboard, to take with us alſo a certaine pot (of about a buſhell in bigneſſe) full of ryalls of plate, which wee found in the Towne: together with a chaine of gold, and ſome other Iewels, which wee intreated a Gentleman Spaniard to leave behinde him, as hee was flying out of Towne. *Apr.* 15.

From *Guatulco* we departed the day following, *viz.* *April.* 16. ſetting *Apr.* 16.

ting our courſe directly into the Sea: whereon we ſayled 500. leagues in
1579. longitude, to get a winde: and betweene that and *Iune* 3. 1400. leagues in all, till wee came into 42. deg. of North latitude, where in the night following, wee found ſuch alteration of heate, into extreame and nipping cold, that our men in generall, did grievouſly complaine thereof; ſome of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby, neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carryed with it, not onely the markes, but the ſtings and force of the night going before; to the great admiration of us all, for beſides that the pinching and biting aire, was nothing altered; the very Ropes of our ſhippe were ſtiffe, and the raine which fell, was an unnaturall congealed and frozen ſubſtance, ſo that wee ſeemed rather to bee in the frozen Zone, than any way ſo neere unto the Sunne, or theſe hotter climates.

Neither did this happen for the time onely, or by ſome ſudden accident, but rather ſeemes indeed, to proceed from ſome ordinary cauſe, againſt the which the heate of the Sunne prevailes not, for it came to that extremity, in ſayling but 2. deg. farther to the Northward in our courſe: that though Sea-men lacke not good ſtomacks, yet it ſeemed a queſtion to many amongſt us, whether their hands ſhould feed their mouthes, or rather keepe themſelves within their coverts, from pinching cold that did benumme them. Neither could wee impute it to the tendernesſe of our bodies, though wee came lately from the extremity of heate, by reaſon whereof wee might bee more ſenſible of the preſent cold: inſomuch as the dead and ſenceleſſe creatures, were as well affected with it as our ſelves, our meate as ſoone as it was removed from the fire, would preſently in a manner bee frozen up; and our Ropes and tackling, in few dayes were growne to that ſtiffeneſſe, that what three men afore were able with them to performe, now ſixe men with their beſt ſtrength, and uttermoſt endeavour, were hardly able to accompliſh: whereby a ſudden and great diſcouragement ſeized upon the mindes of our men, and they were poſſeſſed with a great miſlike, and doubting of any good to bee done that way, yet would not our Generall bee diſcouraged, but as well by comfortable ſpeeches, of the divine providence, and of Gods loving care over his Children, out of the Scriptures; as alſo by other good and profitable perſwaſions, adding thereto his owne cheereſull example, hee ſo ſtirred them up, to put on a good courage, and to quite themſelves like men, to endure ſome ſhort extremity, to have the ſpeedier comfort, and a little trouble, to obtaine the greater glory; that every man was throughly

throughly armed with willingneſſe, and reſolved to ſee the uttermoſt, if it were poſſible, of what good was to be done that way. 1579.

The land in that part of *America*, bearing farther out into the Weſt, than we before imagined, wee were neerer on it than wee were aware; and yet the neerer ſtill wee came unto it, the more extremity of cold did ſeaſe upon us.

The fifth day of *June*, wee were forced by contrary windes, to runne in with the ſhoare, which wee then firſt deſcried; and to caſt anchor in a bad Bay, the beſt roade wee could for the preſent meet with: where wee were not without ſome danger, by reaſon of the many extreame guſts, and flawes that beat upon us; which if they ceaſed and were ſtill at any time, immediately upon their intermiſſion, there followed moſt vile, thicke, and ſtincking fogges; againſt which the Sea prevailed nothing, till the guſts of winde againe removed them, which brought with them, ſuch extremity and violence when they came, that there was no dealing or reſiſting againſt them. *June* 5.

In this place was no abiding for us; and to goe further North, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly diſcouraged our men) would not permit us: and the windes directly bent againſt us, having once gotten us under ſayle againe, commanded us to the Southward whether we would or no.

From the height of 48. degrees in which now we were, to 38. wee found the land by coaſting alongſt it to bee but low and reaſonable plaine: every hill (whereof wee ſaw many, but none very high) though it were in *June*, and the Sunne in his neereſt approach unto them being, covered with ſnow.

In 38. deg. 30. min. we fell with a convenient and fit harbrough, and *June* 17. came to anchor therein: where wee continued till the 23. day of *July* following. During all which time, notwithſtanding it was in the height of Summer, and ſo neere the Sunne; yet were wee continually viſited with like nipping colds, as wee had felt before: inſomuch that if violent exerciſes of our bodies, and buſie imployment about our neceſſary labours, had not ſometimes compeld us to the contrary, wee could very well have beene contented to have kept about us ſtill our winter clothes; yea (had our neceſſities ſuffered us) to have kept our beds; neither could wee at any time in whole foureteene dayes together, finde the aire ſo cleere, as to bee able to take the height of Sunne or Starre. *June* 17.

And here having ſo fit occaſion, (notwithſtanding it may ſeeme to

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1579. be beſides the purpoſe of writing the hiſtory of this our voyage) wee will a little more diligently inquire into the cauſes of the continuance of the extreame cold in theſe parts: as alſo into the probabilities or unlikelihoods of a paſſage to be found that way. Neither was it (as hath formerly beene touched) the tenderneſſe of our bodies, comming ſo lately out of the heate, whereby the poares were opened, that made us ſo ſenſible of the colds wee here felt: in this reſpect, as in many others, we found our God a provident father, and carefull Phiſitian for us. We lacked no outward helps nor inward comforts, to reſtore and fortifie nature, had it beene decayed or weakened in us; neither was there wanting to us the great experience of our Generall, who had often himſelfe proved the force of the burning Zone; whoſe advice alwaies prevailed much to the preſerving of a moderate temper in our conſtitutions: ſo that even after our departure from the heate we alwaies found our bodies not as ſponges, but ſtrong & hardned, more able to beare out cold, though we came out of exceſſe of heate, then a number of chamber champions could have beene, who lye on their feather-beds till they goe to ſea, or rather whoſe teeth in a temperate aire do beate in their heads, at a cup of cold Sack and ſugar by the fire.

And that it was not our tenderneſſe, but the very extremity of the cold it ſelfe, that cauſed this ſenſibleneſſe in us, may the rather appeare in that the naturall inhabitants of the place (with whom wee had for a long ſeaſon familiar intercourſe, as is to be related) who had never beene acquainted with ſuch heate; to whom the country, ayre, and climate was proper; and in whom cuſtome of cold was as it were a ſecond nature: yet uſed to come ſhivering to us in their warme furres; crowding cloſe together body to body, to receive heate one of another; and ſheltring themſelves under a lee-bancke, if it were poſſible; and as often as they could, labouring to ſhrowde themſelves under our garments alſo, to keepe them warme. Beſides how unhandſome and deformed appeared the face of the earth it ſelfe! ſhewing trees without leaves, and the ground without greenenеſſe in thoſe moneths of Iune and Iuly. The poore birds and foules (as wee had great experience to obſerve it) not daring ſo much as once to ariſe from their neſts, after the firſt egge laid, till it with all the reſt be hatched, and brought to ſome ſtrength of nature, able to helpe it ſelfe. Onely this recompence hath nature affoorded them, that the heat of their owne bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in ſhorter time then is to be found in many other places.

As for the cauſes of this extremity, they ſeeme not to be ſo deepely hidden

hidden, but that they may at leaſt in part be gueſſed at: The chiefeſt of which we conceive to be the large ſpreading of the Aſian and American continent, which (ſomewhat Northward of theſe parts) if they bee not fully joyned, yet ſeeme they to come very neere one to the other. From whoſe high and ſnow-covered Mountaines, the North and North weſt windes (the conſtant viſitants of thoſe Coaſts) ſend abroad their frozen Nymphes, to the infecting of the whole ayre with this inſufferable ſharpneſſe: not permitting the Sunne, no not in the pride of his heate, to diſſolve that congealed matter and ſnow, which they have breathed out ſo nigh the Sunne, and ſo many degrees diſtant from themſelves. And that the North and North-weſt windes are here conſtant in *Iune* and *July*, as the North winde alone is in *Auguſt* and *September*; wee not onely found it by our owne experience, but were fully confirmed in the opinion thereof, by the continued obſervations of the Spaniards. 1579.

Hence comes the generall ſqualidneſſe and barrenneſſe of the Country; hence comes it, that in the middeſt of their Summer, the Snow hardly departeth even from their very doores, but is never taken away from their hills at all; hence come thoſe thicke miſts and moſt ſtinking fogges, which encreaſe ſo much the more, by how much higher the Pole is raiſed: wherein a blind Pilot is as good as the beſt directer of a courſe. For the Sunne ſtriving to performe his naturall office, in elevating the vapours out of theſe inferiour bodies; draweth neceſſarily abundance of moiſture out of the Sea: but the nipping cold (from the former cauſes) meeting and oppoſing the Sunnes endeavour, forces him to give over his worke imperfect: and inſtead of higher elevation, to leave in the loweſt Region, wandring upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a ſecond Sea: through which its owne beames cannot poſſibly pierce, unleſſe ſometimes when the ſudden violence of the winds doth helpe to ſcatter and breake through it; which thing happeneth very ſeldome, and when it happeneth, is of no continuance. Some of our Marriners in this Voyage had formerly beene at *Wardhouſe*, in 72. deg. of North latitude: who yet affirmed, that they felt no ſuch nipping cold there in the end of Summer, when they departed thence, as they did here in thoſe hotteſt moneths of *Iune* and *July*.

And alſo from theſe reaſons wee conjecture; that either there is no paſſage at all through theſe Northerne Coaſts (which is moſt likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnavigable. Adde hereunto, that though wee ſearched the Coaſt diligently, even unto the 48. deg. yet found wee not the land, to trend ſo much as one point in any place towards the Eaſt,

but rather running on continually Northweſt, as if it went directly to
1579. meet with *Aſia*; and even in that height when we had a franke winde, to have carried us through, had there been a paſſage, yet we had a ſmooth and calme Sea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have beene, had there been a frete: of which wee rather infallibly concluded than conjectured, that there was none. But to returne.

June 18. The next day after our comming to anchor in the aforeſaid harbour, the people of the Country ſhewed themſelves; ſending off a man with great expedition to us in a Canow. Who being yet but a little from the ſhoare, and a great way from our ſhippe, ſpake to us continually as hee came rowing on. And at laſt at a reaſonable diſtance ſtaying himſelfe, hee began more ſolemnely a long and tedious Oration, after his manner: uſing in the delivery thereof, many geſtures and ſignes; moving his hands, turning his head and body many wayes; and after his Oration ended, with great ſhew of reverence and ſubmiſſion, returned backe to ſhoare againe. Hee ſhortly came againe the ſecond time in like manner, and ſo the third time: When hee brought with him (as a preſent from the reſt) a bunch of Feathers, much like the Feathers of a blacke Crow, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a ſtring, and drawne together into a round bundle; being very cleane and finely cut, and bearing in length an equall proportion one with another; a ſpeciall cognizance (as wee afterwards obſerved) which they that guard their Kings perſon, weare on their heads. With this alſo hee brought a little Basket made of Ruſhes, and filled with an herbe which they called *Tobáh*. Both which bein tyed to a ſhort rodde, he caſt into our Boat. Our Generall intended to have recompenced him immediately with many good things, hee would have beſtowed upon him: but entring into the Boat to deliver the ſame, hee could not bee drawne to receive them by any meanes: ſave one Hat, which being caſt into the water out of the ſhippe, hee tooke up (refuſing utterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were upon a board put off unto him) and ſo preſently made his returne. After which time, our Boat could row no way, but wondring at us as at Gods, they would follow the ſame with admiration.

Jan. 21. The third day following, (*viz.*) the 21. our ſhippe having received a leake at Sea, was brought to anchor neerer the ſhoare, that her goods being landed, ſhee might bee repaired: but for that wee were to prevent any danger, that might chance againſt our ſafety, our General firſt of all landed his men, with all neceſſary proviſion, to build Tents and make a Fort for the defence of our ſelves and goods: and that wee might un-

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der the ſhelter of it, with more ſafety (what ever ſhould befall) end our buſines; which when the people of the country perceived us doing, as men ſet on fire to warre, in defence of their Country, in great haſte and companies, with ſuch weapons as they had, they came downe unto us; and yet with no hoſtile meaning, or intent to hurt us: ſtanding when they drew neere, as men raviſhed in their mindes, with the ſight of ſuch things as they never had ſeene, or heard of before that time: their errand being rather with ſubmiſſion and feare to worſhip us as Gods, than to have any warre with us as with mortall men. Which thing as it did partly ſhew it ſelfe at that inſtant, ſo did it more and more maniſeſt it ſelfe afterwards, during the whole time of our abode amongſt them. At this time, being willed by ſignes to lay from them their Bowes and Arrowes, they did as they were directed, and ſo did all the reſt, as they came more and more by companies unto them, growing (in a little while,) to a great number both of men and women. 1579.

To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themſelves ſo willingly ſought, might without any cauſe of the breach thereof, on our part given, bee continued; and that wee might with more ſafety and expedition, end our buſineſſes in quiet; our Generall with all his company, uſed all meanes poſſible, gently to intreat them, beſtowing upon each of them liberally, good and neceſſary things to cover their nakednesſe, withall ſignifying unto them, wee were no Gods but men, and had neede of ſuch things to cover our owne ſhame; teaching them to uſe them to the ſame ends: for which cauſe alſo wee did eate and drinke in their preſence, giving them to underſtand, that without that wee could not live, and therefore were but men, as well as they. Notwithſtanding nothing could perſwade them, nor remove that opinion, which they had conceived of us, that wee ſhould bee Gods.

In recompence of thoſe things which they had received of us, as Shirts, linnen cloth, &c. they beſtowed upon our Generall, and divers of our company, divers things, as Feathers, Cawles of net-worke, the Quivers of their Arrowes, made of Fawne-skins, and the very skins of beaſts that their women wore upon their bodies. Having thus had their fill of this times viſiting and beholding of us, they departed with joy to their houſes, which houſes are digged round within the earth, and have from the uppermoſt brimmes of the circle, clefts of wood ſet up, and joyned cloſe together at the toppe, like our ſpires on the Steeple of a Church: which being covered with earth, ſuffer no water

1579. to enter, and are very warme, the doore in the moſt part of them, performes the office alſo of a chimney, to let out the ſmoake: it is made in bigneſſe and faſhion, like to an ordinary ſcuttle in a ſhippe, and ſtanding ſlopewiſe: their beds are the hard ground, onely with ruſhes ſtrewed upon it, and lying round about the houſe, have their fire in the middeſt, which by reaſon that the houſe is but low vaulted, round and cloſe, giveth a marvellous reflection to their bodies, to heate the ſame.

Their men for the moſt part goe naked, the women take a kinde of bulruſhes, and kembing it after the manner of Hempe, make themſelves thereof a looſe garment, which being knit about their middles, hangs downe about their hippes, and ſo affords to them a covering of that, which Nature teaches ſhould be hidden: about their ſhoulders they weare alſo the skin of a Deere, with the haire upon it. They are very obedient to their husbands, and exceeding ready in all ſervices: yet of themſelves offering to doe nothing, without the conſents, or being called of the men.

As ſoone as they were returned to their houſes, they began amongſt themſelves a kinde of moſt lamentable weeping and crying out; which they continued alſo a great while together, in ſuch ſort, that in the place where they left us (being neere about three quarters of an Engliſh mile diſtant from them, wee very plainely, with wonder and admiration did heare the ſame: the Women eſpecially extending their voices, in a moſt miſerable and dolefull manner of ſhrieking.

Notwithſtanding this humble manner of preſenting themſelves, and awefull demeanour uſed towards us, wee thought it no wiſedome too farre to truſt them (our experience of former Infidels dealing with us before, made us carefull to provide againſt an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace if it ſhould happen) and therefore with all expedition wee ſet up our Tents, and entrenched our ſelves with walls of ſtone: that ſo being fortified within our ſelves, wee might be able to keepe off the enemie (if they ſhould ſo proove) from comming amongſt us without our good wills: this being quickly finiſhed wee went the more cheerefully and ſecurely afterward, about our other buſineſſe.

Againſt the end of two dayes (during which time they had not againe beene with us) there was gathered together a great aſſembly of men, women, and children (invited by the report of them which firſt ſaw us, who as it ſeemes, had in that time, of purpoſe diſperſed themſelves into the

the country, to make knowne the newes) who came now the ſecond time unto us, bringing with them as before had beene done, feathers and bags of *Tobàh* for preſents, or rather indeed for ſacrifices, upon this perſwaſion that we were Gods. 1579.

When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottome whereof wee had built our Fort, they made a ſtand; where one (appointed as their chiefe ſpeaker) wearied both us his hearers, and himſelfe too, with a long and tedious Oration: delivered with ſtrange and violent geſtures, his voyce being extended to the uttermoſt ſtrength of Nature, and his words falling ſo thicke one in the necke of another, that hee could hardly fetch his breath againe: as ſoone as hee had concluded, all the reſt, with a reverend bowing of their bodies (in a dreaming manner, and long producing of the ſame) cryed *Oh:* thereby giving their conſents, that all was very true which he had ſpoken, and that they had uttered their mind by his mouth unto us; which done, the men laying downe their Bowes upon the hill, and leaving their women and children behind them, came downe with their preſents; in ſuch ſort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed: thinking themſelves happy, that they might have acceſſe unto our Generall, but much more happy, when they ſaw that hee would receive at their hands, thoſe things which they ſo willingly had preſented: and no doubt, they thought themſelves neereſt unto God, when they ſate or ſtood next to him: In the meane time the women, as if they had beene deſperate, uſed unnaturall violence againſt themſelves, crying and ſhreeking piteouſly, tearing their fleſh with their nailes from their cheekes, in a monſtrous manner, the blood ſtreaming downe along their breaſts; beſides deſpoiling the upper parts of their bodies, of thoſe ſingle coverings they formerly had, and holding their hands above their heads, that they might not reſcue their breaſts from harme, they would with fury caſt themſelves upon the ground, never reſpecting whether it were cleane or ſoft, but daſhed themſelves in this manner on hard ſtones, knobby hillockes, ſtockes of wood, and pricking buſhes, or what ever elſe lay in their way, iterating the ſame courſe againe and againe: yea women great with childe, ſome nine or tenne times each, and others holding out till fifteene or ſixteene times (till their ſtrengths failed them) exerciſed this cruelty againſt themſelves: A thing more grievous for us to ſee, or ſuffer, could we have holpe it, than trouble to them (as it ſeemed) to doe it.

This bloody ſacrifice (againſt our wills) being thus performed, our Generall with his company in the preſence of thoſe ſtrangers fell to prayers: and by ſignes in lifting up our eyes and hands to Heaven,

ſignified unto them, that that God whom we did ſerve, and whom they
1579. ought to worſhip, was above: Beſeeching God if it were his good plea-
ſure, to open by ſome meanes their blinded eyes; that they might in
due time bee called to the knowledge of him the true and everliving
God, and of Ieſus Chriſt whom he hath ſent, the ſalvation of the Gen-
tiles. In the time of which prayers, ſinging of Pſalmes, and reading of
certaine Chapters in the Bible, they ſate very attentively: and withall
obſerving the end at every pauſe, with one voyce ſtill cryed, *Oh*,
greatly rejoycing in our exerciſes. Yea they tooke ſuch pleaſure in
our ſinging of Pſalmes, that whenſoever they reſorted to us, their
firſt requeſt was commonly this, *Gnaáh*, by which they intreated that
wee would ſing.

Our Generall having now beſtowed upon them divers things, at
their departure they reſtored them all againe; none carrying with
him any thing of whatſoever hee had received, thinking themſelves
ſufficiently enriched and happie, that they had found ſo free acceſſe
to ſee us.

Againſt the end of three dayes more (the newes having the while
ſpread it ſelfe farther, and as it ſeemed a great way up into the Country)
were aſſembled the greateſt number of people, which wee could reaſon-
ably imagine, to dwell within any convenient diſtance round about.
Amongſt the reſt, the King himſelfe, a man of a goodly ſtature and come-
ly perſonage, attended with his guard, of about 100. tall and warlike
Iune 26. men, this day, *viz.* *Iune* 26. came downe to ſee us.

Before his comming, were ſent two Embaſſadours or Meſſengers to
our Generall, to ſignifie that their *Hióh*, that is, their King was com-
ming and at hand. They in the delivery of their meſſage, the one ſpake
with a ſoft and low voyce, prompting his fellow; the other pronoun-
ced the ſame word by word after him, with a voyce more audible: con-
tinuing their Proclamation (for ſuch it was) about halfe an houre.
Which being ended, they by ſignes made requeſt to our Generall, to ſend
ſomething by their hands to their *Hióh* or King, as a token that his
comming might be in peace. Our Generall willingly ſatisfied their de-
ſire; and they, glad men, made ſpeedy returne to their *Hióh*. Neither
was it long before their King (making as princely a ſhew as poſſibly hee
could) with all his traine came forward.

In their comming forwards they cryed continually after a ſinging
manner with a luſty courage. And as they drew neerer and neerer to-
wards us, ſo did they more and more ſtrive to behave themſelves with a
certaine comelineſſe and gravity in all their actions.

In

1579.

In the forefront came a man of a large body and goodly aſpect, bearing the Scepter or royall Mace (made of a certaine kind of black wood, and in length about a yard and a halfe) before the King. Whereupon hanged two crownes, a bigger and a leſſe, with three chaines of a marvelous length, and often doubled; beſides a bagge of the herbe *Tobáh*. The Crownes were made of knitworke, wrought upon moſt curiouſly with Feathers of divers colours, very artificially placed, and of a formall faſhion: The chaines ſeemed of a bony ſubſtance: every linke or part thereof being very little, thin, moſt finely burniſhed, with a hole pierced through the middeſt. The number of linkes going to make one chaine, is in a manner infinite: but of ſuch eſtimation it is amongſt them, that few be the perſons that are admitted to weare the ſame: and even they to whom it is lawfull to uſe them, yet are ſtinted what number they ſhall uſe; as ſo me ten, ſome twelve, ſome twenty, and as they exceed in number of chaines, ſo are they thereby knowne to be the more honourable perſonages.

Next unto him that bare this Scepter, was the King himſelfe with his guard about him: His attire upon his head was a Cawle of knitworke, wrought upon ſomewhat like the Crownes, but differing much both in faſhion and perfectneſſe of worke; upon his ſhoulders hee had on a Coat of the skinnes of Conies, reaching to his waſte: His guard alſo had each coats of the ſame ſhape, but of other skins: ſome having Cawles likewiſe ſtucke with Feathers, or covered over with a certaine downe, which groweth up in the Country upon an herbe much like our Lectuce; which exceeds any other downe in the World for ſmeneſſe, and being layed upon their Cawles by no windes can bee removed: Of ſuch eſtimation is this herbe amongſt them, that the Downe thereof is not lawfull to bee worne, but of ſuch perſons as are about the King (to whom alſo it is permitted to weare a Plume of Feathers on their heads, in ſigne of honour) and the ſeeds are not uſed but onely in ſacrifice to their Gods. After theſe in their order, did follow the naked ſort of common people; whoſe haire being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which ſtucke Plumes of Feathers, but in the forepart onely ſingle Feathers like homes, every one pleaſing himſelfe in his owne device.

This one thing was obſerved to bee generall amongſt them all; that every one had his face painted, ſome with white, ſome blacke, and ſome with other colours, every man alſo bringing in his hand one thing or other for a gift or preſent: Their traine or laſt part of their companie conſiſted of women and children, each woman bearing againſt her breaſt

breaſt a round basket or two, having within them divers things, as
1579. bag:es of *Tobah*, a roote which they call *Petah*, whereof they make a kind of meale, and either bake it into bread, or eate it raw; broyled fiſhes like a pilchard; the ſeed and downe aforenamed, with ſuch like.

Their baskets were made in faſhion like a deepe boale, and though the matter were ruſhes, or ſuch other kind of ſtuffe, yet was it ſo cunningly handled, that the moſt part of them would hold water; about the brims they were hanged with pieces of the ſhels of pearles, and in ſome places with two or three linkes at a place, of the chaines forenamed: thereby ſignifying, that they were veſſells wholly dedicated to the onely uſe of the gods they worſhipped: and beſides this, they were wrought upon with the matted downe of red feathers, diſtinguiſhed into divers workes and formes.

In the meane time our Generall having aſſembled his men together (as forecaſting the danger, and worſt that might fall out) prepared himſelfe to ſtand upon ſure ground, that wee might at all times be ready in our owne defence, if any thing ſhould chance otherwiſe then was looked for or expected.

Wherefore every man being in a warlike readineſſe, hee marched within his fenced place, making againſt their approach a moſt warlike ſhew (as he did alſo at all other times of their reſort) whereby if they had beene deſperate enemies, they could not have choſen but have conceived terrour and feare, with diſcouragement to attempt any thing againſt us, in beholding of the ſame.

When they were come ſomewhat neere unto us, trooping together, they gave us a common or a generall ſalutation: obſerving in the meane time a generall ſilence. Whereupon hee who bare the Scepter before the King, being prompted by another whom the King aſſigned to that office, hee pronounced with an audible and manly voyce, what the other ſpake to him in ſecret: continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the leaſt halfe an houre. At the cloſe whereof, there was a common *Amen*, in ſigne of approbation given by every perſon: and the King himſelfe with the whole number of men and women (the little children onely remaining behind) came further downe the hill, and as they came, ſet themſelves againe in their former order.

And being now come to the foot of the hill and neere our fort, the Scepter bearer with a compoſed countenance and ſtately carriage began a ſong, and anſwereable thereunto, obſerved a kind of meaſures in a dance: whom the King with his guard and every other ſort of perſon

ſon following, did in like manner ſing and dance, ſaving onely the women who danced but kept ſilence. As they danced, they ſtill came on: and our Generall perceiving their plaine and ſimple meaning, gave order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwarke: Where after they had entred they yet continued their Song and Dance a reaſonable time: their women alſo following them with their waſſaile boales in their hands, their bodies bruiſed, their faces tome, their dugges, breaſts, and other parts beſpotted with blood, trickling downe from the wounds, which with their nailes they had made before their comming. 1579.

After that they had ſatisfied or rather tired themſelves in this manner, they made ſignes to our Generall to have him ſit downe; Vnto whom both the King and divers others made ſeverall Orations, or rather indeed if wee had underſtood them, ſupplications, that hee would take the Province and Kingdome into his hand, and become their King and Patron: making ſignes that they would reſigne unto him their right and Title in the whole Land, and become his vaſſals in themſelves and their poſterities: Which that they might make us indeede beleeve that it was their true meaning and intents; the King himſelfe with all the reſt with one conſent, and with great reverence, joyfully ſinging a Song, ſet the Crowne upon his head; enriched his necke with all their Chaines; and offering unto him many other things, honoured him by the name of *Hyóh*. Adding thereunto (as it might ſeeme) a Song and Dance of Triumph: becauſe they were not onely viſited of the Gods (for ſo they ſtill judged us to be) but the great and chiefe God was now become their God, their King and Patron, and themſelves were become the onely happie and bleſſed people in all the World.

Theſe things being ſo freely offered, our Generall thought not meet to reject or refuſe the ſame: both for that hee would not give them any cauſe of miſtruſt, or diſliking of him (that being the onely place, wherein at this preſent, we were of neceſſitie enforced to ſeeke reliefe of many things) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to paſſe, or what honour and profit it might bring to our Country in time to come.

Wherefore in the name and to the uſe of her moſt excellent Majeſty, hee tooke the Scepter, Crowne, and Dignity, of the ſaid Country into his hand; wiſhing nothing more, than that it had layen ſo fitly for her Majeſty to enjoy, as it was now her proper owne, and that the riches and treaſures thereof (wherewith in the upland Countries it abounds)

1579. might with as great conveniency be tranſported, to the enriching of her Kingdome here at home, as it is in plenty to bee attained there: and eſpecially, that ſo tractable and loving a people, as they ſhewed themſelves to bee, might have meanes to have manifeſted their moſt willing obedience the more unto her, and by her meanes, as a Mother and Nurſe of the Church of *Chriſt*, might by the preaching of the Goſpell, bee brought to the right knowledge, and obedience of the true and ever-living God.

The ceremonies of this reſigning, and receiving of the Kingdome being thus performed, the common ſort both of men and women, leaving the King and his Guard about him, with our Generall, diſperſed themſelves among our people, taking a diligent view or ſurvey of every man; and finding ſuch as pleaſed their fancies (which commonly were the youngeſt of us) they preſently encloſing them about, offered their ſacrifices unto them, crying out with lamentable ſhreekes and moanes, weeping, and ſcratching, and tearing their very fleſh off their faces with their nailes, neither were it the women alone which did this, but even old men, roaring and crying out, were as violent as the women were.

Wee groaned in ſpirit to ſee the power of Satan ſo farre prevaile in ſeducing theſe ſo harmleſſe ſoules, and laboured by all meanes, both by ſhewing our great diſlike, and when that ſerved not, by violent with-holding of their hands from that madneſſe, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift up towards Heaven) to the living God whom they ought to ſerve: but ſo mad were they upon their Idolatry, that forcible with-holding them would not prevaile (for as ſoone as they could get libertie to their hands againe, they would bee as violent as they were before) till ſuch time, as they whom they worſhipped, were conveyed from them into the Tents, whom yet as men beſides themſelves, they would with fury and outrage ſeeke to have againe.

After that time had a little qualified their madneſſe, they then began to ſhew and make knowne unto us their griefes and diſeaſes which they carryed about them, ſome of them having old aches, ſome ſhruncke ſinewes, ſome old ſores and cankred ulcers, ſome wounds more lately received, and the like, in moſt lamentable manner craving helpe and cure thereof from us: making ſignes, that if wee did but blow upon their griefes, or but touched the diſeaſed places, they would bee whole.

Their griefes we could not but take pitty on them, and to our power deſire

desire to helpe them: but that (if it pleased God to open their eyes) they might understand wee were but men and no Gods, wee used ordinary meanes, as, lotions, emplaisters, and unguents most fitly (as farre as our skills could guesse) agreeing to the natures of their griefes, beseeching God, if it made for his glory, to give cure to their diseases by these meanes. The like wee did from time to time as they resorted to us. 1579.

Few were the dayes, wherein they were absent from us, during the whole time of our abode in that place: and ordinarily every third day, they brought their sacrifices, till such time as they certainely understood our meaning, that wee tooke no pleasure, but were displeased with them: whereupon their zeale abated, and their sacrificing, for a season, to our good liking ceased; notwithstanding they continued still to make their resort unto us in great abundance, and in such sort, that they oftimes forgat, to provide meate for their owne sustenance; so that our Generall (of whom they made account as of a Father) was faine to performe the office of a Father to them, relieving them with such victuals, as wee had provided for our selves, as, Mussels, Seales, and such like, wherein they tooke exceeding much content; and seeing that their sacrifices were displeasing to us, yet (hating ingratitude) they sought to recompence us, with such things as they had, which they willingly enforced upon us, though it were never so necessary or needfull for themselves to keepe.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and loving nature, without guile or treachery; their Bowes and Arrowes (their onely weapons, and almost all their wealth) they use very skilfully, but yet not to doe any great harme with them, being by reason of their weakenesse, more fit for children than for men, sending the Arrow neither farre off, nor with any great force: and yet are the men commonly so strong of body, that that, which two or three of our men could hardly beare, one of them would take upon his backe, and (without grudging) carrie it easily away, up hill and downe hill, an English mile together. They are also exceeding swift in running, and of long continuance; the use whereof is so familiar with them, that they seldome goe, but for the most part runne.

One thing wee observed in them with admiration: that if at any time, they chanced to see a fish, so neere the shoare, that they might reach the place without swimming, they would never, or very seldome misse to take it.

1579. After that our neceſſary buſineſſes were well diſpatched, our Generall with his Gentlemen, and many of his company, made a journey up into the land to ſee the manner of their dwelling, and to bee the better acquainted, with the nature and commodities of the Country. Their houſes were all ſuch as wee have formerly deſcribed, and being many of them in one place, made ſeverall Villages here and there. The inland we found to bee farre different from the ſhoare, a goodly Country, and fruitfull ſoile, ſtored with many bleſſings fit for the uſe of man: infinite was the company of very large and fat Deere, which there wee ſaw by thouſands, as wee ſuppoſed, in a heard: beſides a multitude of a ſtrange kinde of Conies, by farre exceeding them in number: their heads and bodies, in which they reſemble other Conies, are but ſmall; his tayle like the tayle of a Rat, exceeding long; and his feet like the pawes of a Want or Moale; under his chinne, on either ſide hee hath a bagge, into which hee gathereth his meate, when hee hath filled his belly abroad, that hee may with it, either feed his young, or feed himſelfe, when he lifts not to travell from his borough. The people eate their bodies, and make great account of their skins, for their Kings holy-dayes coat was made of them.

This Country our Generall named *Albion*, and that for two cauſes; the one in reſpect of the white bancks and cliffes, which lye toward the Sea: the other, that it might have ſome affinity, even in name alſo, with our owne Country, which was ſometime ſo called.

Before we went from thence, our Generall cauſed to be ſet up, a Monument of our being there, as alſo of her Majeſties, and ſucceſſours right and Title to that Kingdome, namely, a Plate of Braſſe, faſt nailed to a great and firme poſt; whereon is engraven her Graces name, and the day and yeere of our arrivall there, and of the free giving up of the Province and Kingdome, both by the King and people, into her Majeſties hands: together with her Highneſſe Picture, and armes in a piece of ſixepence currant Engliſh money, ſhewing it ſelfe by a hole made of purpoſe through the plate: underneath was likewiſe engraven the name of our Generall, &c.

The Spaniards never had any dealing, or ſo much as ſet a foot in this Country; the utmoſt of their diſcoveries, reaching only to many degrees Southward of this place.

And now, as the time of our departure was perceived by them to draw nigh, ſo did the ſorrowes and miſeries of this people, ſeeme to themſelves to increaſe upon them; and the more certaine they were of our going away, the more doubtfull they ſhewed themſelves, what they might

might doe; so that wee might easily judge that that joy (being exceeding great) wherewith they received us at our first arrivall, was cleane drowned in their excessive sorrow for our departing: For they did not onely loose on a sudden all mirth, joy, glad countenance, pleasant speeches, agility of body, familiar rejoycing one with another, and all pleasure what ever flesh and blood might bee delighted in, but with sighes and sorrowings, with heavie hearts and grieved mindes, they powred out wofull complaints and moanes, with bitter teares and wringing of their hands, tormenting themselves. And as men refusing all comfort, they onely accounted themselves as cast-awayes, and those whom the Gods were about to forsake: So that nothing we could say or doe, was able to ease them of their so heavie a burthen, or to deliver them from so desperate a straight, as our leaving of them did seeme to them that it would cast them into. 1579.

Howbeit seeing they could not still enjoy our presence, they (supposing us to bee Gods indeed) thought it their duties to entreate us that being absent, wee would yet be mindfull of them, and making signes of their desires, that in time to come wee would see them againe, they stole upon us a sacrifice, and set it on fire ere wee were aware; burning therein a chaine and a bunch of Feathers. Wee laboured by all meanes possible to with-hold or withdraw them, but could not prevaile, till at last wee fell to Prayers and singing of Psalmes, whereby they were allured immediately to forget their folly, and leave their sacrifice unconsumed, suffering the fire to goe out, and imitating us in all our actions, they fell a lifting up their eyes and hands to Heaven as they saw us doe.

The 23. of *July* they tooke a sorrowfull farewell of us, but being loath to leave us, they presently ran to the tops of the hils to keepe us in their sights as long as they could, making fires before and beinde, and on each side of them, burning therein (as it is to be supposed) sacrifices at our departure. *July* 23.

Not farre without this harborough did lye certaine Ilands (we called them the Ilands of Saint *James*) having on them plentifull and great store of Seales and Birds, with one of which wee fell *July* 24. whereon wee found such provision as might competently serve our turne for a while. *July* 24.

Wee departed againe the day next following, *viz.* *July* 25. And our Generall now considering, that the extremity of the cold not onely continued, but encreased, the Sunne being gone farther from us, and that the winde blowing still (as it did at first) from the North-west, *July* 25.

1579. cut off all hope of finding a paſſage through theſe Northerne parts, thought it neceſſary to looſe no time; and therefore with generall conſent of all, bent his courſe directly to runne with the Ilands of the Moluccas. And ſo having nothing in our view but aire and ſea, without ſight of any land for the ſpace of full 68. dayes together, wee continued our courſe through the maine Ocean, till *September* 30. following, *September.* 30. on which day we fell in kenne of certaine Ilands, lying about eight degrees to the Northward of the line.

From theſe Ilands preſently upon the diſcovery of us, came a great number of Canowes, having each of them in ſome foure, in ſome ſixe, in ſome foureteene or fifteene men, bringing with them Coquos, fiſh, Potatos, and certaine fruits to ſmall purpoſe.

Their canowes were made after the faſhion, that the canowes of all the reſt of the Ilands of Moluccas for the moſt part are: that is, of one tree, hollowed within with great art and cunning, being made ſo ſmooth both within and without, that they bore a gloſſe, as if it were a harneſſe moſt finely burniſhed: A prowe and ſterne they had of one faſhion, yeelding inward in manner of a ſemicircle, of a great hight, and hanged full of certaine white and gliſtering ſhels for bravery: on each ſide of their canowes, lay out two pieces of timber about a yard and halfe long, more or leſſe according to the capacity of their boat. At the ends whereof was faſtened croſſewiſe a great cane, the uſe whereof was to keepe their canowes from overthrowing, and that they might be equally borne up on each ſide.

The people themſelves have the nether parts of their eares cut round or circlewiſe, hanging downe very low vpon their cheekes, wherein they hang things of a reaſonable weight: the nailes on the fingers of ſome of them, were at leaſt an inch long, and their teeth as blacke as pitch; the colour whereof they uſe to renew by often eating of an herbe, with a kinde of powder, which in a cane they carry about them to the ſame purpoſe. The firſt ſort and company of thoſe canowes being come to our ſhip (which then by reaſon of a ſcant wind made little way) very ſubtilly and againſt their natures, began in peace to traffique with us, giving us one thing for another very orderly, intending (as we perceived) hereby to worke a greater miſchiefe to us: Intreating us by ſignes moſt earneſtly to draw neerer towards the ſhore, that they might (if poſſible) make the eaſier prey both of the ſhip and us. But theſe paſſing away, and others continually reſorting, wee were quickely able to gueſſe at them what they were: For if they received any thing once into their hands, they would neither give recompence

nor

nor reſtitution of it, but thought what ever they could finger to bee their owne; expecting alwayes with browes of braſſe to receive more, but would part with nothing: Yea being reiected for their bad dealing, as thoſe with whom wee would have no more to do, uſing us ſo evilly, they could not be ſatisfied till they had given the attempt to revenge themſelves, becauſe wee would not give them whatſoever they would have for nothing: and having ſtones good ſtore in their Canowes, let flie a maine of them againſt us. It was farre from our Generals meaning to requite their malice by like injury. Yet that they might know that hee had power to doe them harme (if hee had liſted) hee cauſed a great peece to be ſhot off, not to hurt them but to affright them. Which wrought the deſired effect amongſt them, for at the noiſe thereof, they every one leaped out of his Canow into the water, and diving under the keele of their boates, ſtayed them from going any way till our ſhip was gone a good way from them. Then they all lightly recovered into their Canowes, and got them with ſpeed toward the ſhoare. 1579.

Notwithſtanding other new companies (but all of the ſame mind) continually made reſort unto us. And ſeeing that there was no good to be got by violence, they put on a ſhew of ſeeming honeſtie, and offering in ſhew to deale with us by way of exchange; under that pretence they cunningly fell a filching of what they could, and one of them puld a dagger and knives from one of our mens girdles, and being required to reſtore it againe, he rather uſed what meanes he could to catch at more. Neither could wee at all be ridde of this ungracious company, till wee made ſome of them feele ſome ſmart as well as terror: and ſo wee left that place by all paſſengers to be known hereafter by the name of the *Iſland of Theeves*.

Till the third of *October* wee could not get cleare of theſe conſorts, but from thence wee continued our courſe without ſight of land till the 16. day of the ſame moneth, when wee fell with foure Ilands ſtanding in 7. degrees 5 minutes to the Northward of the line. Wee coaſted them till the 21. day, and then anchored and watered upon the biggeſt of them called Mindanao. The 22. of *October* as we paſt betweene two Ilands, about ſixe or eight leagues South of Mindanao, there came from them two Canowes to have talked with us, and we would willingly have talked with them, but there aroſe ſo much wind that put us from them to the Southwards. *October* 25. we paſſed by the Iland named *Talao* in 3 degrees 40. min. we ſaw to the Northward of it three or foure other Ilands, *Teda*, *Sean*, *Saran*, (three Ilands ſo named *October* 3. *October* 16. *October* 21. *October* 22. *October* 25. *October* 30.

to

to us by an Indian) the middle whereof ſtands in 3. degrees, wee paſt
1579. the laſt ſave one of theſe, and the firſt day of the following moneth in
Novem. 1. like manner, wee paſt the Ile *Suaro* in one degree 30. minutes, and the
Novem. 3. third of November wee came in ſight of the Ilands of the *Molvccaes* as wee deſired.

Theſe are foure high piked Ilands, their names, *Tirenáte*, *Tidóre*, *Matchan*, *Batchan*, all of them very fruitfull, and yeelding abundance of Cloves; whereof wee furniſhed our ſelves of as much as wee deſired at a very cheape rate. At the Eaſt of them lyes a very great Iland called *Gillola*.

We directed our courſe to have gone to *Tidore*, but in coaſting along
Novem. 4. a little Iland belonging to the King of *Terenate*, *November* 4. his Deputy or Viceroy with all expedition came off to our ſhippe in a Canow, and without any feare or doubting of our good meaning, came preſently aboard. Who after ſome conference with our Generall, intreated him by any meanes to runne with *Terenate*, not with *Tidore*, aſſuring him that his King would bee wondrous glad of his comming, and bee ready to doe for him what hee could, and what our Generall in reaſon ſhould require: For which purpoſe hee himſelfe would that night bee with his King to carry him the newes: with whom if hee once dealt, hee ſhould finde, that as hee was a King, ſo his word ſhould ſtand; whereas if hee dealt with the *Portugals* (who had the command of *Tidore*) hee ſhould find in them nothing but deceit and treacherie. And beſides that if hee went to *Tidore* before he came to *Terenate*, then would his King have nothing to doe with us, for he held the *Portugall*, as an enemy.

On theſe perſwaſions our Generall reſolved to runne with *Terenate*, where the next day very earely in the morning wee came to anchor: And preſently, our Generall ſent a Meſſenger to the King with a Velvet Cloake, for a preſent and token that his comming ſhould bee in peace: and that hee required no other thing at his hands, but that (his victuals being ſpent in ſo long a Voyage) hee might have ſupply from him by way of trafficke and exchange of Merchandiſe (whereof hee had ſtore of divers ſorts) of ſuch things as hee wanted. Which hee thought hee might bee the bolder to require at his hands, both for that the thing was lawfull, and that hee offered him no prejudice or wrong therein, as alſo becauſe he was intreated to repaire to that place by his Viceroy at *Mutir*, who aſſured him of neceſſary proviſion in ſuch manner as now hee required the ſame.

Before

Before this, the Vice-roy (according to his promiſe) had beene with the King, ſignifying unto him what a mightie Prince and Kingdome wee belonged unto, what good things the King might receive from us, not onely now, but for hereafter, by way of traffique; yea, what honour and benefit it might be to him, to be in league and friendſhip with ſo noble and famous a Prince as wee ſerved: And further, what a diſcouragement it would be to the *Portugals*, his enemies, to heare and ſee it. In hearing whereof, the King was ſo preſently moved to the well-liking of the matter, that before our meſſenger could come halfe the way, hee had ſent the Vice-roy, with divers others of his Nobles and Councellors, to our Generall, with ſpeciall meſſage, That hee ſhould not onely have what things hee needed, or would require, with peace and friendſhip, but that hee would willingly entertaine amitie with ſo famous and renowned a Princeſſe as was ours; and that, if it ſeemed good in her eyes to accept of it, hee would ſequeſter the Commodities and Traffique of his whole Iland from others, eſpecially from his enemies the *Portugals*, (from whom hee had nothing, but by the Sword) and reſerve it to the entercourſe of our Nation, if wee would embrace it: In token whereof, hee had now ſent to our Generall his Signet, and would within ſhort time after, come in his owne perſon, with his Brethren and Nobles, with Boats or Canowes, into our Shippe, and be a meanes of bringing her into a ſafer harbour. 1579.

While they were delivering their meſſage to us, our meſſenger was come unto the Court; who being met by the way by certaine Noble perſonages, was with great ſolemnitie conveyed into the Kings preſence, at whoſe hands hee was moſt friendly and graciouſly entertained; and having delivered his errand, together with his Preſent, unto the King, the King ſeemed to him to judge himſelfe blame-worthy, that hee had not ſooner haſted in perſon to preſent himſelfe to our Generall, who came ſo farre, and from ſo great a Prince; and preſently, with all expedition, hee made readie himſelfe, with the chiefeſt of all his States and Councellors, to make repaire unto us.

The manner of his comming, as it was Princely, ſo truly it ſeemed to us very ſtrange and marvellous; ſerving at the preſent, not ſo much to ſet out his owne Royall and Kingly State, (which was great) as to doe honour to her Highneſſe, to whom wee belonged;

1579. wherein how willingly hee imployed himſelfe, the ſequele will make manifeſt.

Firſt therefore, before his comming, did he ſend off three great and large Canowes; in each whereof, were certaine of the greateſt perſonages that were about him, attired all of them in white Lawne, or Cloth of *Calecut*; having over their heads, from one end of the Canow to the other, a Covering of thinne and fine Mats, borne up by a Frame made of Reedes; under which, every man ſate in order, according to his dignitie: The hoarie heads of many of them, ſet forth the greater reverence due to their perſons, and manifeſtly ſhewed, that the King uſed the advice of a grave and prudent Councell, in his affaires.

Beſides theſe, were diverſe others, young and comely men, a great number attired in white, as were the other, but with manifeſt differences; having their places alſo under the ſame Covering, but in inferiour order, as their calling required.

The reſt of the men were ſouldiers, who ſtood in comely order round about, on both ſides: on the out-ſide of whom, againe did ſit the Rowers, in certaine Galleries; which being three on each ſide, all alongſt the Canow, did lye off from the ſide thereof, ſome three or foure yards, one being orderly builded lower than the other; in every of which Galleries, was an equall number of bankes, whereon did ſit the Rowers, about the number of foureſcore, in one Canow: In the fore-part of each Canow ſate two men, the one holding a Tabret, the other a piece of Braſſe, whereon they both at once ſtroke; and obſerving a due time and reaſonable ſpace betweene each ſtroake, by the ſound thereof directed the Rowers to keepe their ſtroake with their Oares; as on the contrarie, the Rowers ending their ſtroake with a Song, gave warning to the others to ſtrike againe: and ſo continued they their way, with marvellous ſwiftneſſe.

Neither were their Canowes naked or unfurniſhed of warlike munition: they had each of them, at leaſt, one ſmall caſt Peece, of about a yard in length, mounted upon a ſtocke, which was ſet upright; beſides, every man, except the Rowers, had his Sword, Dagger, and Target: and ſome of them, ſome other weapons; as, Lances, Callivers, Bowes, Arrowes, and many Darts.

Theſe Canowes comming neere our Shippe in order, rowed round about us one after another; and the men, as they paſſed by us, did us a kinde of homage with great ſolemnitie, the greateſt perſonages

perſonages beginning firſt, with reverend countenance and behaviour, to bow their bodies even to the ground: Which done, they put our owne meſſenger aboard us againe, and ſignified to us, that their King (who himſelfe was comming) had ſent them before him, to conduct our Shippe into a better Roade; deſiring a Halſer to be given them forth, that they might employ their ſervice as their King commanded, in towing our Shippe therewith to the place aſſigned. 1579.

The King himſelfe was not farre behinde: but hee alſo, with ſixe grave and ancient Fathers, in his Canow approaching, did at once, together with them, yeeld us a reverend kinde of obeyſance, in farre more humble manner than was to bee expected. Hee was of a tall ſtature, very corpulent, and well ſet together, of a very Princely and gracious countenance: His reſpect amongſt his owne was ſuch, that neither his Vice-roy of *Mutir*, afore-named, nor any other of his Councellers, durſt ſpeake unto him, but upon their knees; not riſing againe, till they were licenced.

Whoſe comming, as it was to our Generall no ſmall cauſe of good-liking, ſo was hee received in the beſt manner wee could, anſwerable unto his State: Our Ordnance thundred, which wee mixed with great ſtore of ſmall Shot, amongſt which ſounding our Trumpets, and other Inſtruments of Muſicke, both of ſtill and lowd noiſe; wherewith he was ſo much delighted, that requeſting our Muſicke to come into the Boat, he joyned his Canow to the ſame, and was towed at leaſt a whole houre together, with the Boat at the ſterne of our Shippe: Beſides this, our Generall ſent him ſuch preſents, as he thought might both requite his courteſie alreadie received, and worke a further confirmation of that good-liking and friendſhip alreadie begun.

The King being thus in Muſicall Paradiſe, and enjoying that wherewith he was ſo highly pleaſed; his brother, named *Moro*, with no leſſe braverie than any of the reſt, accompanied alſo with a great number of gallant followers, made the like repaire, and gave us like reſpect; and his homage done, he fell aſterne of us, till we came to anchor: Neither did our Generall leave his courteſie unrewarded, but bountifully pleaſed him alſo, before wee parted.

The King, as ſoone as we were come to anchor, craved pardon to be gone, and ſo tooke leave; promiſing us, that the next day

1579. hee would come aboard; and in the meane time, would prepare and ſend ſuch Victuals as were requiſite and neceſſarie for our proviſion.

Accordingly the ſame night, and the morrow following, wee received what was there to be had, by way of Traffique, to wit, Rice in prettie quantitie, Hennes, Sugar-Canes, imperfect and liquid Sugar, a Fruit which they call *Figo*, (*Magellane* calls it a Figge of a ſpan long, but is no other than that which the *Spaniards* and *Portugals* have named *Plantanes*) *Cocoes*, and a kinde of Meale which they call *Sago*, made of the tops of certaine Trees, taſting in the mouth like ſowre Curds, but melts away like Sugar, whereof they make a kinde of Cake, which will keepe good at leaſt ten yeeres; of this laſt, wee made the greateſt quantitie of our proviſion: For a few Cloves wee did alſo traffique; whereof, for a ſmall matter, wee might have had greater ſtore, than wee could well tell where to beſtow: But our Generals care was, that the Shippe ſhould not be too much peſtered or annoyed therewith.

At the time appointed, our Generall (having ſet all things in order, to receive him) looked for the Kings returne; who failing both in time and promiſe, ſent his brother to make his excuſe, and to entreat our Generall to come on ſhoare, his brother being the while to remaine aboard, as a pawne for his ſafe reſtoring: Our Generall could willingly have conſented, if the King himſelfe had not firſt broke his word; the conſideration whereof, bred an utter diſliking in the whole companie, who by no meanes would give conſent he ſhould hazard himſelfe; eſpecially, for that the Kings brother had uttered certaine words, in ſecret conference with our Generall aboard his Cabbin, which bred no ſmall ſuſpition of ill intent: our Generall being thus reſolved, not to goe aſhoare at that time, reſerved the Vice-roy for a pledge, and ſo ſent certaine of his Gentlemen to the Court, both to accompanie the Kings brother, and alſo with ſpeciall meſſage to the King himſelfe.

They being come ſomewhat neere unto the Caſtle, were received by another brother of the Kings, and certaine others of the greateſt States, and conducted with great honour towards the Caſtle; where being brought into a large and faire houſe, they ſaw gathered together a great multitude of people, by ſuppoſition at leaſt 1000. the chiefe whereof were placed round about the houſe, according

according (as it ſeemed) to their degrees and calling, the reſt remained without. 1579.

The houſe was in forme foure-ſquare, covered all over with Cloth of diverſe colours, not much unlike our uſuall Pentadoes, borne upon a Frame of Reedes, the ſides being open from the Groundſell to the Covering, and furniſhed with Seates round about: it ſeemes it was their Councell-houſe, and not commonly employed to any other uſe.

At the ſide of this houſe, next unto the Caſtle, was ſeated the Chaire of State, having directly over it, and extending very largely every way, a very faire and rich Canopy; as the ground alſo, for ſome ten or twelve paces compaſſe, was covered with Cloth of Arras.

Whileſt our Gentlemen attended in this place the comming of the King (which was about the ſpace of halfe an houre) they had the better opportunitie to obſerve theſe things; as alſo, that before the Kings comming, there were alreadie ſet threeſcore Noble grave and ancient perſonages, all of them reported to be of the Kings privie Councell: At the nether end of the houſe were placed a great companie of young men, of comely perſonage and attire: Without the houſe, on the right ſide, ſtood foure ancient comely hoare-headed men, cloathed all in Red downe to the ground, but attired on their heads not much unlike the *Turkes*: theſe they called *Romans*, or ſtrangers, who lay as Lidgiers there, to keepe continuall Traffique with this people. There were alſo two *Turkes*, and one *Italian*, as Lidgers: and laſt of all, one *Spaniard*; who being freed by the King out of the hands of the *Portugals*, in the recovering of the Iland, ſerved him now in ſtead of a ſouldier.

The King at laſt comming from the Caſtle, with eight or tenne more grave Senatours following him, had a very rich Canopy (adorned in the midſt with emboſſings of Gold) borne over him, and was guarded with twelve Lances, the points turned downeward: our men (accompanied with *Moro*, the Kings brother) aroſe to meet him, and he very graciouſly did welcome and entertaine them.

Hee was for perſon, ſuch as wee have before deſcribed him; of low voice, temperate in ſpeech, of Kingly demeanour, and a *Moore* by Nation. His attire was after the faſhion of the reſt of his countrey, but farre more ſumptuous, as his condition and

State required: From the waſte to the ground, was all Cloth of
1579. Gold, and that very rich; his legges bare, but on his feet a paire of ſhooes of Cordivant, died red: In the attire of his head, were finely wreathed in diverſe Rings of plaited Gold, of an ynch, or an ynch and halfe in breadth, which made a faire and Princely ſhew, ſomewhat reſembling a Crowne in forme: about his necke hee had a chaine of perfect Gold, the linkes very great, and one-fold double: on his left hand, was a Diamond, an Emerald, a Ruby, and a Turky, foure very faire and perfect jewels: on his right hand, in one Ring, a big and perfect Turky; and in another Ring, many Diamonds of a ſmaller ſize, very artificially ſet and couched together.

As thus hee ſate in his Chaire of State, at his right ſide there ſtood a Page with a very coſtly Fanne (richly embroidered and beſet with Saphires) breathing and gathering the aire, to refreſh the King; the place being very hot, both by reaſon of the Sunne, and the aſſembly of ſo great a multitude. After a while, our Gentlemen having delivered their meſſage, and received anſwer, were licenced to depart; and were ſafely conducted backe againe by one of the chiefe of the Kings Councell, who had charge from the King himſelfe to performe the ſame.

Our Gentlemen obſerving the Caſtle as well as they could, could not conceive it to be a place of any great force: Two onely Cannons they there ſaw, and thoſe at that preſent untraverſable, becauſe unmounted. Theſe, with all other furniture of like ſort, which they have, they have gotten them from the *Portugals*, by whom the Caſtle it ſelfe was alſo builded, whiles they inhabited that place and Iland. Who ſeeking to ſettle a tyrannous Government (as in other places ſo) over this people, and not contenting themſelves with a better eſtate than they deſerved (except they might, as they thought, make ſure worke, by leaving none of the royall bloud alive, who ſhould make challenge to the Kingdome) cruelly murthered the King himſelfe (father to him who now reignes) and intended the like to all his ſonnes. Which crueltie, in ſtead of eſtabliſhing, brought ſuch a ſhaking on their uſurped eſtate, that they were faine, without covenanting, to carry away goods, munition, or any thing elſe, to quit the place and the whole Iland, to ſave their lives. For the preſent King, with his brethren, in revenge of their fathers murther, ſo beſtirred themſelves, that the *Portugall* was wholly driven from that Iland, and glad that hee

hee yet keepes footing in *Tidore*. Theſe foure yeeres this King hath beene encreaſing, and was (as was affirmed) at that preſent Lord of an hundred Ilands thereabout; and was even now preparing his forces, to hazard a chance with the *Portugals* for *Tidore* it ſelfe. 1579.

The people are *Moores*, whoſe Religion conſiſts much in certaine ſuperſtitious obſervations of new Moones, and certaine ſeaſons, with a rigid and ſtrict kinde of faſting. Wee had experience hereof in the Vice-roy and his retinue, who lay aboard us all the time, for the moſt part, during our abode in this place: who during their preſcribed time, would neither eate nor drinke, not ſo much as a cup of cold water in the day, (ſo zealous are they in their ſelfe-deviſed worſhip) but yet in the night would eate three times, and that very largely. This *Terenate* ſtands in 27. minutes North latitude.

While wee rode at anchor in the Harbour at *Terenate*, beſides the Natives, there came aboard us another, a goodly Gentleman, very well accompanied, with his Interpreter, to view our Shippe, and to conferre with our Generall: Hee was apparelled much after our manner, moſt neat and Court-like; his carriage the moſt reſpective, and full of diſcreet behaviour, that ever wee had ſeene: Hee told us, that hee was himſelfe but a ſtranger in thoſe Ilands, being a naturall of the Province of *Paghia*, in *China*; his name *Pauſaos*, of the Family of *Hombu*: of which Family, there had eleven reigned, in continuall ſucceſſion, theſe two hundred yeeres; and King *Bonog*, by the death of his elder brother, (who dyed by a fall from his Horſe) the rightfull Heire of all *China*, is the twelfth of this Race: Hee is of two and twentie yeeres of age, his Mother yet living: Hee hath a Wife, and by her one ſonne; hee is well beloved, and highly honoured of all his ſubjects, and lives in great peace, from any feare of forraine invaſion: But it was not this mans fortune to enjoy his part of this happineſſe, both of his King and Countrey, as hee moſt deſired.

For being accuſed of a capitall Crime, whereof (though free) yet hee could not evidently make his innocencie appeare; and knowing the peremptorie juſtice of *China* to be irrevocable, if hee ſhould expect the Sentence of the Iudges; hee before-hand made ſuit to his King, that it would pleaſe him to commit his tryall to Gods providence and judgement, and to that end to permit him

to

to travell on this condition, That if hee brought not home ſome
1579. worthy intelligence, ſuch as his Majeſtie had never had before, and were moſt fit to be knowne, and moſt honourable for *China*, hee ſhould for ever live an exile, or elſe die, for daring to ſet foot againe in his owne countrey; for he was aſſured, that the God of Heaven had care of innocencie.

The King granted his ſuit: and now hee had beene three yeeres abroad, and at this preſent came from *Tidore* (where hee had remained two moneths) to ſee the *Engliſh* Generall, of whom hee heard ſuch ſtrange things, and from him (if it pleaſed God to afford it) to learne ſome ſuch intelligence, as might make way for his returne into his Countrey: And therefore hee earneſtly entreated our Generall, to make relation to him of the occaſion, way, and manner of his comming ſo farre from *England* thither; with the manifold occurrences that had happened to him by the way.

Our Generall gave ample ſatisfaction to each part of his requeſt: The ſtranger hearkened with great attention, and delight, to his diſcourſe; and as hee naturally excelled in memorie, (beſides his helpe of art, to better the ſame) ſo hee firmely printed it in his minde, and with great reverence thanked God, who had ſo unexpectedly brought him to the notice of ſuch admirable things.

Then fell hee to entreat our Generall with many moſt earneſt and vehement perſwaſions, that hee would be content to ſee his Countrey, before his departure any further Weſtward: That it ſhould be a moſt pleaſant, moſt honourable, and moſt profitable thing for him; That hee ſhould gaine hereby the notice, and carry home the deſcription of one of the moſt ancient, mightieſt, and richeſt Kingdomes in the World. Hereupon hee tooke occaſion to relate the number and greatneſſe of the Provinces, with the rare commodities and good things they yeelded; the number, ſtatelineſſe, and riches of their Cities; with what abundance of men, victuals, munition, and all manner of neceſſaries and delightfull things they were ſtored with: In particular, touching Ordnance, and great Gunnes, (the late invention of a ſcabſhinn'd Fryer amongſt us in *Europe*) hee related, that in *Suntien*, (by ſome called *Quinzai*) which is the chiefeſt Citie of all *China*, they had Braſſe Ordnance of all ſorts (much eaſier to be traverſed than ours were, and ſo perfectly made, that they would hit a ſhilling)

ſhilling) above two thouſand yeeres agoe: with many other worthie things, which our Generals owne experience (if it would pleaſe him to make tryall) would (better than his relation) aſſure him of. The Brize would ſhortly ſerve very fitly to carry him thither; and hee himſelfe would accompanie him all the way. Hee accounted himſelfe a happie man, that hee had but ſeene and ſpoken with us; the relation of it, might (perhaps) ſerve him to recover favour in his Countrey: But if hee could prevaile with our Generall himſelfe to goe thither, hee doubted not, but it would be a meanes of his great advancement, and encreaſe of honour with his King. Notwithſtanding, our Generall could not on ſuch perſwaſions be induced: And ſo the ſtranger parted, ſorry that hee could not prevaile in his requeſt, yet exceeding glad of the intelligence hee had learned. 1579.

By the ninth of *November*, having gotten what proviſion the place could affoord us, wee then ſet ſayle: and conſidering that our Shippe, for want of trimming, was now growne foule; that our Caske and Veſſels for water, were much decayed; and that divers other things ſtood in need of reparation; our next care was, how wee might fall with ſuch a place, where with ſafetie wee might a while ſtay, for the redreſſing of theſe inconveniences. The calmeneſſe of the Windes, which are almoſt continuall, before the comming of the Brize, (which was not yet expected) perſwaded us, it was the fitteſt time that wee could take. *Novem.* 9.

With this reſolution, wee ſayled along till *November* the 14. at what time wee arrived at a little Iland, (to the Southward of *Celébes*) ſtanding in 1. degree, 40. minutes, towards the Pole *Antarticke*: Which being without inhabitants, gave us the better hope of quiet abode. Wee anchored, and finding the place convenient for our purpoſes, (there wanting nothing here which wee ſtood in need of, but onely Water, which wee were faine to fetch from another Iland, ſomewhat further to the South) made our abode here for ſixe and twentie whole dayes together. *Novem.* 14.

The firſt thing wee did, wee pitched our Tents, and intrenched our ſelves as ſtrongly as wee could upon the ſhoare, leſt at any time (perhaps) wee might have beene diſturbed by the inhabitants of the greater Iland, which lay not farre to the Weſt-

ward of us. After wee had provided thus for our ſecuritie,
1579. wee landed our goods, and had a Smiths Forge ſet up, both for the making of ſome neceſſarie Ship-worke, and for the repairing of ſome Iron-hooped Caskes, without which they could not long have ſerved our uſe: And for that our Smiths coales were all ſpent long before this time, there was order given, and followed, for the burning of Charcoale, by which that want might be ſupplyed.

Wee trimmed our Shippe, and performed our other buſineſſes, to our content: The place affoording us not onely all neceſſaries (which wee had not of our owne before) thereunto, but alſo wonderfull refreſhing to our wearied bodies, by the comfortable reliefe and excellent proviſion that here wee found: Whereby, of ſickly, weake, and decayed, (as many of us ſeemed to be, before our comming hither) wee in ſhort ſpace grew all of us to be ſtrong, luſtie, and healthfull perſons. Beſides this, wee had rare experience of Gods wonderfull wiſedome, in many rare and admirable creatures, which here wee ſaw.

The whole Iland is a through growne Wood; the Trees, for the moſt part, are of large and high ſtature, very ſtraight, and cleane without boughes, ſave onely in the very top; the leaves whereof, are not much unlike our Broomes in *England*. Amongſt theſe Trees, night by night, did ſhew themſelves an infinite ſwarme of fierie-ſeeming Wormes, flying in the Aire; whoſe bodies (no bigger than an ordinarie Flie) did make a ſhew, and give ſuch light, as if every twigge on every Tree had beene a lighted Candle; or, as if that place had beene the ſtarrie Spheare.

To theſe, wee may adde the relation of another, almoſt as ſtrange a creature, which here wee ſaw; and that, was an innumerable multitude of huge Bats, or Reare-Mice, equalling (or rather exceeding) a good Henne in bigneſſe: They flye with marvellous ſwiftneſſe, but their flight is very ſhort; and when they light, they hang onely by the boughes, with their backes downeward.

Neither may wee, without ingratitude, (by reaſon of the ſpeciall uſe wee made of them) omit to ſpeake of the huge multitude of a certaine kinde of Cray-fiſh, of ſuch a ſize, that one was ſufficient to ſatisfie foure hungry men at a Dinner, being a very good and reſtora-

restorative meat; the especiall meane (as wee conceived it) of our encrease of health. 1579.

They are (as farre as wee could perceive) utter strangers to the Sea, living alwayes on the Land; where they worke themselves Earths, as doe the Conies; or rather, they digge great and huge Caves under the rootes of the most huge and monstrous Trees, where they lodge themselves by companies together.

Of the same sort and kinde, wee found (in other places, about the Iland *Celebes*) some, that for want of other refuge, when wee came to take them, did climbe up into Trees to hide themselves; whither wee were enforced to climbe after them, if wee would have them; which wee would not sticke to doe, rather than to be without them. This Iland wee called *Crab-Iland*.

All necessarie causes of our staying longer in this place, being at last finished, our Generall prepared to be in a readinesse, to take the first advantage of the comming of the Brize, or Winde, which wee expected: and having the day before furnished our selves with fresh Water from the other Iland, and taken in provision of Wood, and the like; *December* the twelfth wee put to Sea, directing our course toward the West. *Decemb.* 12.

The sixteenth day wee had sight of the Iland *Celebes*, or *Silebis*: but having a bad Winde, and being entangled among many Ilands, encumbred also with many other difficulties, and some dangers, and at last meeting with a deepe Bay, out of which wee could not in three dayes turne out againe, wee could not by any meanes recover the North of *Silebis*, or continue on our course further West, but were enforced to alter the same toward the South; finding that course also to bee both difficult, and very dangerous, by reason of many Shoales, which lay farre off, here and there among the Ilands: insomuch, that in all our passages from *England* hitherto, wee had never more care to keepe our selves afloate, and from sticking on them. *Decemb.* 16.

Thus were wee forced to beate up and downe with extraordinarie care and circumspection, till *Ianuary* the 9. at which time, wee supposed that wee had at last attained a free passage, the Land turning evidently in our sight about to Westward, and *Jan.* 9.

1579. the Winde being enlarged, followed us as wee deſired, with a reaſonable gale: When loe, on a ſudden, when wee leaſt ſuſpected no ſhew or ſuſpition of danger appearing to us, and wee were now ſayling onward with full ſayles; in the beginning of the firſt Watch of the ſaid day at night, even in a moment, our Shippe was layd up faſt upon a deſperate ſhoale, with no other likelyhood in appearance, but that wee, with her, muſt there preſently periſh; there being no probabilitie how any thing could be ſaved, or any perſon ſcape alive.

The unexpectedneſſe of ſo extreame a danger, preſently rowzed us up to looke about us; but the more wee looked, the leſſe hope wee had of getting cleare of it againe: So, that nothing now preſenting it ſelfe to our mindes, but the ghaſtly appearance of inſtant death, affoording no reſpit or time of pawſing, called upon us to turne our thoughts another way, to renounce the World, to denie our ſelves, and to commend our ſelves into the mercifull hands of our moſt gracious God: To this purpoſe wee preſently fell proſtrate, and with joyned prayers ſent up unto the Throne of Grace, humbly beſought Almightie God to extend his mercie unto us, in his Sonne *Chriſt Jeſus*; and ſo preparing (as it were) our neckes unto the blocke, wee every minute expected the finall ſtroake to be given unto us.

Notwithſtanding that wee expected nothing but imminent death, yet (that wee might not ſeeme to tempt God, by leaving any ſecond meanes unattempted, which hee affoorded) preſently, as ſoone as prayers were ended, our Generall (exhorting us to have the eſpecialleſt care of the better part, to wit, the Soule; and adding many comfortable ſpeeches, of the joyes of that other life, which wee now alone looked for) encouraged us all to beſtirre our ſelves; ſhewing us the way thereto, by his owne example: And firſt of all, the Pumpe being well plyed, and the Shippe freed of water, wee found our leakes to be nothing encreaſed: Which, though it gave us no hope of deliverance, yet it gave us ſome hope of reſpit; inſomuch, as it aſſured us that the bulke was ſound: Which truely wee acknowledged to be an immediate providence of God alone; inſomuch, as no ſtrength of Wood and Iron could have poſſibly borne ſo hard and violent a ſhocke, as our Shippe did, daſhing her ſelfe under full ſayle againſt the Rockes,

Rockes, except the extraordinarie hand of God had ſupported the ſame. 1579.

Our next aſſay, was for good ground and Anchor-hold, to Sea-ward of us, (whereon to hale) by which meanes, if by any, our Generall put us in comfort, that there was yet left ſome hope to cleare our ſelves. In his owne perſon, hee therefore undertooke the charge of ſounding; and but even a Boats length from the Shippe, hee found that the bottome could not by any length of Line be reached unto: ſo that the beginnings of hope, which wee were willing to have conceived before, were by this meanes quite daſht againe; yea, our miſerie ſeemed to be encreaſed: For, whereas at firſt wee could looke for nothing but a preſent end, that expectation was now turned, into the awaiting for a lingring death; of the two, the farre more fearefull to be choſen.

One thing fell out happily for us, That the moſt of our men did not conceive this thing; which had they done, they would in all likelyhood have beene ſo much diſcouraged, that their ſorrow would the more diſable them, to have ſought the remedie: our Generall, with thoſe few others, that could judge of the event, wiſely diſſembling the ſame; and giving, in the meane time, chearefull ſpeeches and good encouragements unto the reſt.

For whiles it ſeemed to be a cleare caſe, that our Shippe was ſo faſt moared, that ſhee could not ſtirre; it neceſſarily followed, that either wee were there to remaine on the place with her: or elſe leaving her, to commit our ſelves in a moſt poore and helpeleſſe ſtate, to ſeeke ſome other place of ſtay and refuge; the better of which two choices, did carry with it the appearance of worſe than a thouſand deaths.

As touching our Shippe, this was the comfort that ſhee could give us; That ſhee her ſelfe lying there confined alreadie upon the hard and pinching Rockes, did tell us plaine, that ſhee continually expected her ſpeedie diſpatch, as ſoone as the Sea and Windes ſhould come, to be the ſevere executioners of that heavie judgement, by the appointment of the eternall Iudge alreadie given upon her; who had committed her there to Adamantine bonds, in a moſt narrow priſon, againſt their comming for that purpoſe: So that if wee would ſtay with her, wee muſt periſh with her: Or if any, by any yet unper-

1579. ceiveable meanes, ſhould chance to be delivered, his eſcape muſt needes be a perpetuall miſerie: it being farre better to have periſhed together, than with the loſſe and abſence of his friends, to live in a ſtrange Land; whether a ſolitarie life (the better choice) amongſt wilde beaſts, as a Bird on the mountaines without all comfort; or among the barbarous people of the Heathen, in intollerable bondage both of bodie and minde.

And put the caſe, that her day of deſtruction ſhould bee deferred, longer than either reaſon could perſwade us, or in any likelyhood could ſeeme poſſible, (it being not in the power of earthly things, to endure what ſhee had ſuffered alreadie) yet could our abode there profit us nothing, but encreaſe our wretchednesſe, and enlarge our ſorrowes: For as her ſtore and victuals were not much, (ſufficient to ſuſtaine us onely ſome few dayes, without hope of having any encreaſe, no, not ſo much as of a Cup of cold water) ſo muſt it inevitably come to paſſe, that wee (as children in the mothers Wombe) ſhould bee driven even to eate the fleſh from off our owne armes, ſhee being no longer able to ſuſtaine us: And how horrible a thing this would have prooved, is eaſie by any one to bee perceived.

And whither (had wee departed from her) ſhould wee have received any comfort; nay, the very impoſſibilitie of going, appeared to be no leſſe, than thoſe other before mentioned: Our Boat was by no meanes able at once, to carrie above twentie perſons, with any ſafetie, and wee were eight and fiftie in all; the neereſt Land, was ſixe leagues from us, and the Winde from the ſhoare directly bent againſt us: Or ſhould wee have thought of ſetting ſome aſhoare, and after that, to have fetched the reſt, (there being no place thereabout without inhabitants) the firſt that had landed, muſt firſt have fallen into the hand of the enemie, and ſo the reſt in order: And though perhaps wee might eſcape the ſword, yet would our life have beene worſe than death, not alone in reſpect of our wofull captivitie, and bodily miſeries, but moſt of all, in reſpect of our Chriſtian libertie; being to be deprived of all publique meanes of ſerving the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible impieties and divelliſh Idolatries of the Heathen.

Our

Our miſerie being thus manifeſt, the very conſideration where- 1579.
of muſt needes have ſhaken fleſh and bloud, if faith in Gods promiſes had not mightily ſuſtained us; we paſt the night with earneſt longings, that the day would once appeare: the meane time wee ſpent in often prayers, and other godly exerciſes, thereby comforting our ſelves, and refreſhing our hearts; ſtriving to bring our ſelves to an humble ſubmiſſion under the hand of God, and to a referring our ſelves wholly to his good will and pleaſure.

The day therefore at length appearing, and it being almoſt full Sea about that time; after wee had given thankes to God for his forbearing of us hitherto, and had with teares called upon him to bleſſe our labours; wee againe renewed our travaile, to ſee if wee could now poſſibly finde any Anchor-hold, which wee had formerly ſought in vaine. But this ſecond attempt prooved as fruitleſſe as the former, and left us nothing to truſt to, but prayers and teares; ſeeing it appeared impoſſible, that ever the fore-caſt, counſaile, policie, or power of man could ever effect the deliverie of our Shippe, except the Lord onely miraculouſly ſhould doe the ſame.

It was therefore preſently motioned, and by generall voice determined to commend our caſe to God alone; leaving our ſelves wholly in his hand, to ſpill or ſave us, as ſeemed beſt to his gracious wiſedome. And that our faith might be the better ſtrengthened, and the comfortable apprehenſion of Gods mercie in Chriſt bee more clearely felt; wee had a Sermon, and the Sacrament of the Bodie and Bloud of our Saviour celebrated.

After this ſweet repaſt was thus received, and other holy Exercifes adjoyned, were ended; leſt wee ſhould ſeeme guiltie in any reſpect for not uſing all lawfull meanes wee could invent, wee fell to one other practiſe yet unaſſayed, to wit, to unloading of our Shippe, by caſting ſome of her goods into the Sea: Which thing, as it was attempted moſt willingly, ſo was it diſpatched in very ſhort time: So that even thoſe things which wee before this time, nor any other in our caſe, could be without, did now ſeeme as things onely worthy to be deſpiſed: yea, wee were herein ſo forward, that neither our Munition for defence, nor the very Meale for ſuſtentation of our lives, could finde favour with us; but every thing, as it firſt came to hand, went over-board: aſſuring our

ſelves

ſelves of this, That if it pleaſed God once to deliver us out of
1579. that moſt deſperate ſtrait wherein wee were, hee would fight for us againſt our enemies, neither would hee ſuffer us to periſh for want of Bread.

But when all was done, it was not any of our endeavours, but Gods onely hand that wrought our deliverie; 'twas hee alone that brought us even under the very ſtroake of death; 'twas hee alone that ſaid unto us, *Returne againe ye ſonnes of men*; 'twas hee alone that ſet us at libertie againe, that made us ſafe and free, after that wee had remained in the former miſerable condition the full ſpace of twentie houres; to his glorious Name be the everlaſting prayſe.

The manner of our deliverie (for the relation of it will eſpecially be expected) was onely this. The place whereon wee ſate ſo faſt, was a firme Rocke in a cleft, whereof it was wee ſtucke on the Larbord ſide: at low water, there was not above ſixe foot depth in all, on the Starbord; within little diſtance (as you have heard) no bottome to be found: the Brize, during the whole time that wee thus were ſtayed, blew ſomewhat ſtiffe directly againſt our broad ſide, and ſo perforce kept the Shippe upright: It pleaſed God, in the beginning of the Tyde, while the water was yet almoſt at loweſt, to ſlacke the ſtiffeneſſe of the Winde; and now our Shippe, who required thirteene foot water to make her fleet, and had not at that time, on the one ſide, above ſeven at moſt, wanting her proppe on the other ſide, which had too long alreadie kept her up, fell a heeling towards the deepe water, and by that meanes freed her Keele, and made us glad men.

This ſhoale is at leaſt three or foure leagues in length; it lyes in two degrees, lacking three or foure minutes, South latitude. The
an. 10. day of this deliverance, was the 10. of *Ianuary*.

Of all the dangers that in our whole Voyage wee met with, this was the greateſt; but it was not the laſt, as may appeare by what enſueth. Neither could wee indeed, for a long ſeaſon, free our ſelves from the continuall care and feare of them; nor could wee ever come to any convenient anchoring, but were continually (for the moſt part) toſt amongſt the many Ilands and Shoales, (which lye in infinite number, round about, on the South parts of *Celébes*) till the eight day of the following moneth.

Ianuary

1579.

Ianuary the 12. being not able to beare our ſayles by reaſon of the tempeſt and fearing of the dangers, wee let fall our anchors upon a ſhoale in 3. degrees 30. minutes. *Ian.* 12.

Ianuary the 14. we were gotten a little farther South, where at an Iland in 4. degrees 6. minutes wee againe caſt anchor and ſpent a day in watering and wooding. *Ian.* 14.

After this wee met with foule weather, Weſterly winds, and dangerous ſhoales for many dayes together: inſomuch that wee were utterly weary of this coaſt of *Sillebis*, and thought beſt to beare with *Timor*. The Southermoſt Cape of *Sillebis* ſtands in 5. degrees that ſide the Line.

But of this Coaſt of *Sillebis* wee could not ſo eaſily cleare our ſelves.

The 20. of *Ianuary* wee were forced to runne with a ſmall Iland not farre from thence; where having ſent our Boat a good diſtance from us to ſearch out a place where wee might anchor: we were ſuddenly environed with no ſmall extremities, for there aroſe a moſt violent, yea an intollerable flaw and ſtorme out of the Southweſt againſt us, making us (who were on a lee ſhoare amongſt moſt dangerous and hidden ſhoales) to feare extreamely not onely the loſſe of our Boat and men, but the preſent loſſe of our ſelves, our ſhippe and goods, or the caſting of thoſe men whom God ſhould ſpare, into the hands of Infidels. Which miſery could not by any power or induſtry of ours have beene avoided, if the mercifull goodneſſe of God had not (by ſtaying the outragious extremities wherewith wee were ſet upon) wrought our preſent delivery, by whoſe unſpeakeable mercy our men and Boat alſo were unexpectedly, yet ſafely, reſtored unto us. *Ian.* 20.

Wee gate off from this place as well as wee could, and continued on our courſe till the 26. day, when the winde tooke us, very ſtrong againſt us, Weſt and Weſt South-weſt, ſo as that wee could beare no more ſaile, till the end of that moneth was full expired. *Ian.* 26.

Februarie the 1. wee ſaw very high land, and as it ſeemed well inhabited, wee would faine have borne with it, to have got ſome ſuccour; but the weather was ſo ill, that wee could finde no harbour, and wee were very fearefull of adventuring our ſelves too farre, amongſt the many dangers which were neere the ſhoare. *Febr.* 1.

1579. The third day alſo wee ſaw a little Iland; but being unable to beare any ſayle, but onely to lye at hull, wee were by the ſtorme carried away, and could not fetch it.

Febr. 3.

Febr. 6. *February* the 6. wee ſaw five Ilands, one of them towards the Eaſt, and foure towards the Weſt of us, one bigger than another; at the biggeſt of which wee caſt anchor, and the next day watred and wooded.

Febr. 8. After wee had gone hence, on *February* the 8. wee deſcried two Canowes; who having deſcried us, as it ſeemes, before, came willingly unto us, and talked with us, alluring and conducting us to their Towne, not farre off, named *Barativa*: it ſtands in 7. degrees, 13. minutes, South the line.

The people are *Gentiles*, of handſome bodie, and comely ſtature, of civill demeanour, very juſt in dealing, and courteous to ſtrangers; of all which wee had evident proofe, they ſhewing themſelves moſt glad of our comming, and chearefully readie to relieve our wants, with whatſoever their Countrey could affoord. The men goe all naked, ſave their heads and ſecret parts, every one having one thing or other hanging at his eares. Their women are covered from the middle to the foot, wearing upon their naked armes Bracelets, and that in no ſmall number, ſome having nine at leaſt upon each arme, made for the moſt part of Horne or Braſſe, whereof the lighteſt (by our eſtimation) would weigh two ounces.

With this people, Linnen Cloth (whereof they make Rolls for their heads, and Girdles to weare about their loynes) is the beſt Merchandiſe, and of greateſt eſtimation: They are alſo much delighted with Margareta's, (which in their language they call *Saleta*) and ſuch other like trifles.

Their Iland is both rich and fruitfull, rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Tinne, Sulphure, &c. Neyther are they onely expert to trie thoſe Mettals, but very skilfull alſo in working of them artificially, into diverſe formes and ſhapes, as pleaſeth them beſt. Their fruits are diverſe likewiſe, and plentifull; as, Nutmegs, Ginger, long Pepper, Limons, Cucumbers, Cocoes, Figoes, Sagu, with diverſe other ſorts; whereof wee had one in reaſonable quantitie, in bigneſſe, forme, and huske, much like a Bayberry, hard in ſubſtance, but pleaſant in taſte, which being ſod, becommeth ſoft, and is a moſt profitable and nouriſhing meate. Of each of theſe wee received of them, whatſoever wee deſired

for

for our need: inſomuch, that (ſuch was Gods gracious goodneſſe to us) the old Proverbe was verified with us; *After a ſtorme, commeth a calme; after warre, peace; after ſcarcitie, followeth plentie*: So that in all our Voyage, (*Terenate* onely excepted) from our departure out of our owne Countrey hitherto, wee found not any where greater comfort and refreſhing, than wee did at this time, in this place: In refreſhing and furniſhing our ſelves, here wee ſpent two dayes, and departed hence *February* the tenth. 1579. *Febr.* 10.

When wee were come into the height of eight degrees, foure minutes, *February* the 12. in the morning, wee eſpyed a greene Iland to the Southward; not long after, two other Ilands, on the ſame ſide; and a great one, more towards the North: They ſeemed all to be well inhabited; but wee had neither need nor deſire to goe to viſit them, and ſo wee paſt by them. *Febr.* 12.

The 14. day wee ſaw ſome other reaſonable bigge Ilands: and *February* 16. wee paſt betweene foure or five bigge Ilands more, which lay in the height nine degrees, fortie minutes. *Febr.* 14. *Febr.* 16.

The 18. wee caſt anchor under a little Iland, whence wee departed againe the day following: Wee wooded here, but other reliefe, except two Turtles, wee received none. *Febr.* 18. 19.

The 22. day wee loſt ſight of three Ilands on our Starboard ſide, which lay in ten degrees, and ſome odde minutes. *Febr.* 22.

After this, wee paſt on to the Weſtward, without ſtay, or any thing to be taken notice of, till the 9. of *March*: when, in the morning, wee eſpyed Land, ſome part thereof very high, in eight degrees, twentie minutes, South latitude: Here wee anchored that night, and the next day weighed againe, and bearing further North, and neerer the ſhoare, wee came to anchor the ſecond time. *March* 9. *March* 10.

The 11. of *March* wee firſt tooke in water, and after ſent our Boat againe to ſhoare, where wee had traffique with the people of the Countrey: whereupon the ſame day, wee brought our Shippe more neere the Towne; and having ſettled our ſelves there that night, the next day our Generall ſent his man aſhoare, to preſent the King with certaine Cloth, both Linnen and Woollen, beſides ſome Silkes; which hee gladly and thankefully received, and returned Rice, Cocoes, Hennes, and other victuals, in way of recompence. This Iland wee found to be the Iland *Iava*; *March* 11. *March* 12.

the middle whereof, ſtands in 7. degrees, and 30. minutes, be-
1579. yond the Equator.

March 13. The 13. of March, our Generall himſelfe, with many of his Gentlemen, and others, went to ſhoare, and preſented the King (of whom hee was joyfully and lovingly received) with his Muſicke; and ſhewed him the manner of our uſe of Armes, by training his men with their Pikes, and other Weapons, which they had before him. For the preſent, wee were entertained as wee deſired; and at laſt diſmiſſed, with a promiſe of more victuals to be ſhortly ſent us.

In this Iland there is one chiefe, but many under Governours, or pettie Kings, whom they call *Raia's*, who live in great familiaritie and friendſhip one with another.

March 14. The 14. day wee received victuals from two of them: and the
March 15. day after that, to wit, the 15. three of theſe Kings, in their owne perſons, came aboard to ſee our Generall, and to view our Shippe and warlike munition. They were well pleaſed with what they ſaw, and with the entertainement which wee gave them. And after theſe had beene with us, and on their returne had (as it ſeemes) related what they found, *Raia Donan*, the chiefe King of the whole Land, bringing victuals with him for our reliefe; hee alſo, the next day after, came aboard us.

Few were the dayes, that one or more of theſe Kings did miſſe to viſit us; inſomuch, that wee grew acquainted with the names of many of them; as, of *Raia Pataiára, Raia Cabocapálla, Raia Mangbángo, Raia Bocabarra, Raia Timbánton*: whom our Generall alwayes entertained with the beſt cheare that wee could make, and ſhewed them all the commodities of our Shippe, with our Ordnance, and other Armes and Weapons, and the ſeverall furnitures belonging to each, and the uſes for which they ſerved; his Muſicke alſo, and all things elſe, whereby hee might doe them pleaſure; wherein they tooke exceeding great delight, with admiration.

March 21. One day amongſt the reſt, (*viz.* *March* 21.) *Raia Donan* comming aboard us, in requitall of our Muſicke, which was made to him, preſented our Generall with his Countrey Muſicke; which though it were of a very ſtrange kinde, yet the ſound was pleaſant and delightfull. The ſame day, hee cauſed an Oxe alſo to be brought to the waters ſide, and delivered to us; for which, hee was to his content rewarded by our Generall with

with divers ſorts of very coſtly Silkes, which hee held in great eſteeme. 1580.

Though our often giving entertainement in this manner, did hinder us much in the ſpeedie diſpatching of our buſineſſes, and made us ſpend the more dayes about them, yet here wee found all ſuch convenient helpes, that to our contents wee at laſt ended them: the matter of greateſt importance which wee did (beſides victualling) was the new trimming and waſhing of our ſhippe, which by reaſon of our long voyage was ſo overgrowne with a kind of ſhell-fiſh ſticking faſt unto her, that it hindred her exceedingly, and was a great trouble to her ſayling.

The people (as are their Kings) are a loving, a very true, and a juſt dealing people. Wee traffiqued with them for Hens, Goates, Cocoes, Plantons, and other kindes of victuals, which they offered us in ſuch plenty, that wee might have laden our ſhippe if wee had needed.

Wee tooke our leaves, and departed from them, the 26. of *March*, and ſet our courſe Weſt South-weſt, directly towards the Cape of good hope, or *Bon Eſperance*, and continued without touch of ought, but aire and water, till the 21. of *May*, when wee eſpyed land (to wit, a part of the maine of *Africa*) in ſome places very high, under the latitude of 31. degrees and halfe. *March* 26. *May* 21.

Wee coaſted along till *Iune* 15. on which day, having very faire weather, and the winde at South-eaſt, wee paſt the Cape it ſelfe ſo neere in ſight, that wee had beene able with our pieces to have ſhot to land. *Iune* 15.

July 15. wee fell with the land againe about *Rio de Seſto*, where wee ſaw many Negroes in their Boates a fiſhing, whereof one came very neere us, but wee cared not to ſtay, nor had any talke or dealing with them. *July* 15.

The 22. of the ſame moneth, wee came to *Sierra Leona*, and ſpent two dayes for watering in the mouth of *Tagoine*, and then put to Sea againe; here alſo wee had Oiſters, and plenty of Limons, which gave us good refreſhing. *July* 22. *July* 24.

Wee found our ſelves under the Tropicke of *Cancer*, *Auguſt* 15. having the winde at North-eaſt, and wee 50. leagues off from the neereſt land. *Auguſt* 15. *Auguſt* 16.

The 22. day we were in the height of the *Canaries*,

1580. *Septemb.* 26. And the 26. of *September*, (which was Munday in the juſt and ordinarie reckoning of thoſe that had ſtayed at home in one place or Countrey, but in our computation was the Lords day, or Sunday) wee ſafely, with joyfull mindes and thankefull hearts to God, arrived at *Plimouth*, the place of our firſt ſetting forth; after wee had ſpent two yeeres, ten moneths, and ſome few odde dayes beſide, in ſeeing the wonders of the Lord in the Deepe, in diſcovering ſo many admirable things, in going through with ſo many ſtrange adventures, in eſcaping out of ſo many dangers, and overcomming ſo many difficulties, in this our encompaſſing of this nether Globe, and paſſing round about the World, which wee have related.

Soli rerum maximarum Effectori,
Soli totius Mundi Gubernatori,
Soli ſuorum Conſervatori,
Soli Deo ſit ſemper Gloria.

FINIS.